The Centre Reporter.

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THE BOROUGH FINANCES.

Credits to Amount of $2672.32 of which Sum $2306 84 is Cash—The Surplus, What to Do With It.

The borough auditors publish their report in this issue, and present to the taxpayers a comparatively clear statement of the finances in various departments of the borough. The disposition of the surplus is a question now being discussed, and the Reporter in this article gives its opinion on this subject after commenting on the expenditures of the borough.

There were collected for all purposes on 1912 duplicates $2622.29, and there was expended for all purposes during the same period $1687 36, or $931 93 less than the sum collected. In this total item of expense is included $500 for one bond canceled, making the ordinary running expenses of the borough for the year but $1287.36.

The total credit to the borough is made up of $2306 84 cash in the hands of the treasurer, and $365 48 is taxes due on duplicates of 1911 and 1912, all of which is collectable.

The total indebtedness of the borough is $5600, bonds bearing interest at four per cent held by several individuals. If the credits—cash and taxes—were deducted from the liabilities there would remain but $2928 indebtedness. This is a fine showing.

The light account is $352 15 for the year, and the water but $105. Included in the water account is an item of $70 rental for water right and superintending water plant. The remainder was nearly all expended on account of a freeze-up on the mountain pipe line. The poor department expended $186, most of which went to the Danville hospital to maintain Angeline Tobias.

The salaries paid officers are very moderate, $35 for secretary and $25 for treasurer, yet the pay is ample and could justifiably be reduced. In many boroughs the council arranges to have the funds handled without expense, and no doubt the local council could do so if it made the effort. The labors of the secretary scarcely warrant the payment of almost $3 00 for each meeting. The Reporter hopes that the suggestions made in this paragraph will be received in the spirit in which they are given. The whole of this expenditure of $60 annually could easily be wiped out.

It must be admitted that $1287 36 is a very small amount for running expenses, but economy must not be judged by the amount of dollars spent, but rather on the basis of the returns received for the money expended. There were no improvements of any character made during the year, except a bit of concreting, by the borough authorities. This item is but $36 80, and is found in the road account. The balance, $167 94, except a small fraction expended for opening ditches and repairs on Hoffer street, was a total waste and worse.

DISPOSITION OF CASH.

To what purpose could the $2306 84 cash in the treasury be best applied? What could be done with it that the best interests of the tax-payers would be served? Apply it to roads, the Reporter recommends.

On first thought some of those most deeply interested will come to the conclusion that this fund should cut into two the bonded indebtedness. Others may think improvement of the school property. The latter question must be eliminated, for the school fund is one entirely separate from any funds controlled by the town council. Reduction of the borough debt and application to road improvement are therefore the only two suggested dispositions of this surplus.

Let us talk over the matter of debt. The total indebtedness is but $5600. The present tax-payers have already paid a large portion—a too large proportion—of the one permanent public improvement, namely, the borough water plant. With all the costly blunders made in the general management of the finances and construction of this plant, the tax-payer today has a plant that is proving a good investment, and one without which we could not get along. But why should the present generation pay all of the burden? The application of correct business methods will warrant postponing the payment of this indebtedness until a future date, and so the council will be wise in doing.

With the disposition of the indebtedness question, the improvement of the road remains alone. The $2306 now on hand in ready cash, together with the surplus that can be accumulated during the next year will make a total of say $3000, and this sum wisely applied ought to put Main street from the foot of the mountain to the southern boundary of the borough in good order.

We have no thought here of saying just how this road should be built, although there may be presented plans in the future once road improvement is decided upon. Past experience will lead us over a few pitfalls. First, sand stones, then gravel.

A SOURCE OF WEALTH.

The Governor, Alive to the Interests of the Commonwealth, Recommends a Liberal Appropriation to the School of Agriculture.

Governor Tener, in his message to the legislature, said:

"The marked increase of interest in agricultural pursuits in the commonwealth within the past decade is largely the result of an awakening of the people to the fact that the cultivation of the soil is a permanent and dependable source of wealth. In view of the fact that modern and scientific methods of cultivation are now essential, and that the day of general farming is passing, no agency should be omitted or neglected which would increase the productive capacity of the soil. The agricultural experiment station of the Pennsylvania State college should be liberally supported, and the results of its investigations should be carried direct to the rural communities through every possible channel. The necessity for scientific farm managers has become so urgent that liberal appropriations should be placed at the disposal of the school of agriculture of the college to train a sufficient number of young men to meet the demand."

A Growing Organization.

The local W. C. T. U. is one of the growing organizations in this place. It is not only growing in membership, but is doing things, and doing them in the interest of the general public. Up to the present time the organization has been meeting at the homes of the various members, but at their Saturday afternoon meeting which was held at the home of Mrs. Andrew Zettle, arrangements were made to lease a room in the Reporter's new building as a place for their regular gatherings.

The room referred to is on the second floor and has a frontage of twenty-four feet, and extends back thirty-two feet. It is the intention to make this not only the home of the W. C. T. U., but the home of the L. T. L. and Y. P. B., both of which societies has enlisted in its membership many of the children and young people from the best homes in the community.

As their finances warrant the W. C. T. U. home will be furnished in a comfortable way, and supplied with literature, books, magazines, newspapers, pamphlets, etc. The organization is looking forward to a time when the home can be open at all times, and presided over by some suitable person, affording the young people the benefits of a reading room as well as a place to spend a portion of the day or evenings in social intercourse.

Local Option Measures.

Local option legislation, with the units made up first of cities and secondly of the remainder of a county outside the city, is the bill distinctly favored by the headquarters committee of the state Anti-Saloon League, which met there recently, but the final decision was left by the committee to the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Carroll state superintendant.

Doctor Carroll will make no decision before consulting with the local option members of the legislature at a meeting held here as the legislature reassembles after the recess.

The league has three classes of local option under consideration. One is that in which the township, the borough and the ward of that city are the unit. Another is that in which the entire county is the unit. The third is the county-city bill, which is favored by the headquarters committee. In that "city" would mean a municipality of more than 10,000 population.

The Boyd bill of the last session was a township, borough, city, ward bill.

Electric Companies Merged.

The state department approved the merging of the Centre and Clearfield County Electric Light and Power Companies under the name of State-Centre Electric Company. This is the company that purchased the State College Electric light plant and is dealing for a similar plant in Bellefonte.

The newspaper offers the medium of communicating with this man in the county. Tell him what you have. He has a thousand wants. He will buy somewhere. It costs the catalog houses thousands of dollars to place a catalog in his hands and in many instances he has no invitation to buy elsewhere. Through the newspaper you can reach him for a fraction of the cost to the mail order house, and that you can make it pay is as obvious as the success of the mail order firm.

In Williamsport there must be ample reason before taxes are exonerated. Last week a delinquent was given over to the sheriff for keeping. The taxes were but $2.25.

LETTERS FROM SUBSCRIBERS.

P. P. Long, Formerly of Spring Mills, Tells of Journey Through West.

The following is reprinted from one of the Uniontown dailies and refers to a former resident of Spring Mills.

After a trip of nearly ten weeks through the far west P. P. Long arrived in Uniontown Wednesday morning in time to eat Christmas dinner with his family. His trip proved very beneficial and instructive and he considers it well worth the time and the money.

The itinerary of Mr. Long took him through 21 states and covered about 11,000 miles. He purchased a ticket at Columbus, Ohio, good for nine months with privilege of stopping at any flag station. The route started at Columbus, covered 24 different roads and brought him back to Columbus. He started from Chicago on October 23 and traveled after that with stops of from one to three days at different places.

During the entire time he was away Mr. Long attended M. E. church services and Epworth League every Sunday except the Sunday he was in Santa Barbara, Cal., when he went to the Christian church of which Rev. J. Walter Carpenter is pastor, but there were union revival services and Rev. Carpenter did not preach that day. While away Mr. Long sent 400 or more post cards to Uniontown friends, including every member of the Ingles Sunday school class.

Mr. Long retired from the mercantile business last June after a very successful career of nine years in Uniontown and since then he has traveled extensively and has not spent three Sundays in any one state except just three weeks at home last summer. Through July and August he and his family were on an automobile trip through Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. But now Mr. Long expects to remain at home for some time.

On his trip through the west Mr. Long was merely seeking pleasure and instruction and was not looking for anything to buy and not selling goods for any firm. He was much pleased with many things, but gives his impressions as follows:

"You can say that Uniontown is good enough for me. Anyone who thinks of investing in the west or southwest had better go there and live for one year and learn all the advantages and disadvantages before they buy. But I advise anyone who can make a good living in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio or Illinois to stay where they are. I saw many people coming back east, especially from Texas and Oklahoma.

"But I'd like to take my family out to California for one winter and let them see the country. I like the California climate much better than the Gulf climate, but the weather was good all the way till I reached Kansas City.

"They have an old saying in California that we from the east pay $500 for the weather and $5 00 for the lot, and they talk now of putting a meter on each man's nose to make him pay for the air he breathes.

"Such a trip as I took makes a man appreciate Pennsylvania more. And when it comes to eastern people investing in southern or western land they have never seen they had better be careful. There are enough people there and enough capital so that if there is a good thing to be had they'll take care of it themselves. At Point Bolivar peninsula in Texas I tried to see some lots in which some of my Ohio friends were interested, but when I attempted to reach them I found they were under water."

Starting from Chicago Mr. Long went to Belvidere, Ill., and visited an uncle. He then saw a cousin at Dakota, Ill., made a stop at Freeport and then went on down the C. B. & Q. railroad to Burlington, Iowa, and then on to Omaha, Neb. At Hastings, Neb., he was met by a friend and taken on an automobile trip of 60 miles over nice level country where they did not use a brake the entire distance.

Stops were also made at Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo. Then the route was over the Denver & Rio Grande to Salt Lake City, then to Ogden and up north through Idaho over the Oregon and Washington Short Line to Pocatello, then Walla Walla, Wash., and on to Spokane.

Between Spokane and Seattle Mr. Long passed through the Yakima valley, the great apple country. There are solid strips 10 and 12 miles long, all in apples, but the industry is probably overdone. The choice fruit is packed in boxes and shipped east, but millions of bushels go to waste. Many coal cars are filled with apples and hauled to make cider, jelly, etc.

The freight is very high on apples shipped east. Choice apples sell in the Yakima valley at 75c to 90c a box, but by the time they reach New York they are $2 50 to $3 00. When the Panama canal is completed the price will probably be lower and freight rates will take a drop. Many of the articles sold in the Woolworth stores in the east at 10c are listed at 15c at Woolworth stores in Denver and west of there on account of the freight.

At Seattle Mr. Long went through the Navy Yards and then through the timber district and Tacoma down to Portland, Ore., which he considers the coming city of the Pacific coast. He then traveled to Roseburg, Ore., crossed Mount Shasta to the town of Shasta, then to Sacramento and on to San Francisco.

Great preparations are being made at 'Frisco for the Exposition of 1915. Operations were started six months or more ago and they are working as fast as they can. The Exposition grounds consist of 600 acres and include one of the parks and part of the city. They are now filling in along the water and putting in pipes and sewers. A couple of the California state buildings are pretty well done.

Stops were made at San Jose, Santa Cruz, Montery and Santa Barbara, where he saw Rev. J. Walter Carpenter who is enjoying good health and has gained 30 pounds in weight. Mr. Long went on to Los Angeles and San Diego and then spent three days in Riverside, where he was taken around by N. P. Cooper.

At Yums, Ariz., Mr Long saw the Cyphon dam, an improvement which cost $6,000,000 and turned two desert valleys into rich, productive land. His next stop was at El Paso, Texas. On the day he arrived there was a battle across the border. Soldiers were riding around on horses and things looked warlike.

On the homeward journey Mr. Long made stops at Houston, Galveston, Dallas, Oklahoma City, Kansas City, St. Louis and Cincinnati. Everywhere he went he met Ohio and Pennsylvania people, many of them from Uniontown.

As was suggested by an item in the Reporter, I looked at the label on the issue forwarded to me, and noticed it needed my attention. You will find one dollar enclosed to advance my subscription. We could scarcely do without the Reporter, for without it we would not learn of the happenings in and about our old home in Centre county. Aside from all other information, the death column (although the news always comes with sadness) alone is ample return for the subscription price. Last week two former associates were laid to rest,—they were Mrs. William B. Krape and William H. Lee.

It was just thirty-four years ago at Christmas time since we came to Illinois, and the past Christmas and New Year's day were the nicest since our coming here.

I want to tell you something about the crops. Corn was extra good in some sections, but in others the grub worms ate much of it. For instance some twenty-acre fields in the vicinity of Dakota did not yield as much as a hundred bushels.

The prices on farm products run about as follows: Oats, 25c to 29c; corn, 36c to 42c; rye, 25c; barley, 35c to 55c; baled hay, $17 00; eggs, 30c; potatoes, 50c; hogs, $7.00 per cwt; cattle, $5.00 per cwt. From these quotations it will be seen that farmers have nothing to complain of.

Real estate, including farms, has advanced greatly in Illinois. Land that sold for $40 and $50 per acre only a short time ago is now selling for $150 to $175 per acre, and some farms are sold as high as $200 per acre. Cash rentals have also advanced. This style of tenantry is not in vogue in your section, but quite common here, and as much as $9.00 per acre is paid. This leads me to say again, that we have never regretted locating here when we came west, because we believe it is as good as any section of country to be found, not excluding our native county of Centre in the Keystone State.

We extend a most hearty invitation to our many friends in Penns Valley to pay us a visit, and promise them to return the many kindnesses shown us on the three visits made to them since locating here. Wishing you all a most prosperous year in all lines, I remain,

Very Truly,
J. HENRY JORDON.

Orangeville, Illinois.

From Troutville, Clearfield county, Rev. A. A. Black, for many years pastor of the Boalsburg Reformed charge, writes thus:

I enclose one dollar to pay for the Reporter this year. I was pained and shocked to hear of the death of our mutual friend, William B. Mingle. A good man has gone the way of the earth.

We are now comfortably settled in a good parsonage, and the work is moving along quite satisfactorily.

A teachers' local institute was held in Millheim on Saturday.

EARLY EASTER.

The Festal Day Sets a Record This Year—Has not Fallen so Early in the Month Since the Year 1818.

Easter will fall on March 23 in the year 1913. Not since 1818 has it arrived any earlier. Then it arrived on March 22. It will be the year 2000 when it comes so early again.

Easter comes very close to setting a record this year. It can never come earlier than March 22. The only time it did or could do this from the year 1801 to 2000 was in 1818. This was made possible by a full moon on March 21 and the day following being Sunday.

This coincidence does not occur more than once in a century and it is only then that the Feast of Ascension can occur in April, and then only on April 30. As Easter is the most important of all the movable feasts of the Christian church, it determines all the rest.

Hence next year Ash Wednesday comes on Feb. 5, Ascension Thursday, May 1, and Pentecost, May 11.

Sixty-seven years ago and 56 years ago Easter occurred on the same date as it does in 1913. The next year when Easter will pay an early visit will be in 1940, when it comes on March 24. In 1951 it arrives on March 25, in the year 1815 it fell upon March 26; also in the years 1826, 1837, 1883 and 1894. It will come again March 26 in 1967, 1978 and 1989.

The latest Easter of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries was in 1859, when it fell on April 24, in 1848 and 1905 when it occurred on April 23.

Week of Prayer Service.

The weather conditions during last week could not well have been more unfavorable for a week of prayer, yet the attendance at all the services was very fair, and on several occasions the church was filled. The topics discussed as indicated in these columns last week were of a character to apply locally, and they were admirably handled. There was no attempt made to berate, yet many evils were pointed out, and invariably an adequate remedy was suggested. Centre Hall is undoubtly better for having heard from earnest ministers these messages.

At each service an offering was lifted and the sum total was $23.30. Deducting the expenses, $3.00 for the programs, there remained $20.30 to be forwarded to the American Bible Society, each of the congregations participating to share equally in the honor.

The offerings were made up of 1084 pieces of money: 810 pennies, 247 nickels, 260 dimes, and one quarter. The sum total looks rather respectable, but there were too many Indians to credit their giving to children. The large per cent of copper in these offerings indicates that there will be no difficulty in selecting other local questions needing attention.

Transfer of Real Estate.

William W. Schenck to Mary E. Schenck, tract of land in Howard boro. $500.

Elwin Strunk et ux to Bertha A. Cox, tract of land in State College. $400.

Joseph L. Womer et ux to Chas. D. Moore, tract of land in State College. $350.

Thomas F. Kelly et ux to Kato Coal Co., tract of land in Centre Co. $36000.

Hannah E. Huzard et bar to Elizabeth Stine, tract of land in Philipsburg. $40.

William Colyer et ux to Harry E. Fleisher, tract of land in Potter twp. $50.

Harry E. Fleisher to William H. Lee, tract of land in Potter twp. $50.

Wallace V. Strouce et ux to Mary A. Garver, tract of land in Spring twp. $950.

Charles F. Shaw et ux to Guy C. Given, tract of land in State College. $500.

Horace C. Dale et ux to Blanche E. Musser, tract of land in College twp. $3244 93.

Lehigh Valley Coal Co. to Edward Craft, tract of land in Snow Shoe boro. $110

John C. Frantz et ux to A. Wallace Templeton, tract of land in Taylor twp. $1.00.

M. C. Gephart et ux to John C. Frantz, tract of land in Taylor twp. $1 00.

Catherine Gorman admx to Thomas Reese et al, tract of land in Rush twp. $750.

Joseph Reese et al to Thomas Reese, tract of land in Rush twp. $1.00.

Jno. P. Condo, sheriff to Excelsior B. & L. Ass'n, tract of land in Boggs twp. $500.

A bolt of lightning struck a barn near Northumberland a few days ago and burned it to the ground. The property belonged to Harry Schrefler.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS

The Centre County Pomona Grange meets in Grange Arcadia, Thursday of next week.

Mrs. Eliza Stover is in Altoona and will remain there during the winter with her son, Roy Stover.

W. D. Strunk offers for sale his house and lot on Hoffer street, in Centre Hall, and advertises the same in this issue.

Dr. H. F. Bitner advertises in this issue that he is prepared and qualified to do legal writing, such as deeds, mortgages, wills, leases, contracts, etc.

While at play at school, William Stover, sixteen years old, broke one of his arms below the elbow. The boy is a son of Charles J. Stover, of near Aaronsburg.

Tonight (Thursday) Ash Davis, the cartoonist, will be at Spring Mills as one of the entertainers in the lecture course conducted by the Spring Mills Grange and citizens.

Messrs. William E Tate and Frank D. Osman, farmers living west of Centre Hall, and who take a great interest in the local affairs of their locality, were callers at the Reporter on Friday.

J. F. Tibbetts and daughter, as was previously announced, last week went to Maine, where they will make their future home, Mr. Tibbetts having purchased an undertaking establishment at Bethel, in that state.

The Centre Hall borough financial statement appears in this issue. The figures show a nice balance to the credit of the treasurer, and in another column The Centre Reporter expresses its opinion as to the disposition of these funds.

J. T. Zeigler was appointed janitor of the court house, and is now performing his duties as such. He is neat and trim in his personal appearance and no doubt will keep the temple of justice in a presentable condition at all times.

William M. Grove, of Spring Mills, was in Centre Hall on Monday. He is giving most of his time to surveying for either the state or private parties. Just now the lands of the late John Orndorf, of Woodward, are being surveyed for the heirs.

Mrs. Albert Spayd, of Hublersburg, was at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Luse, of near Centre Hall, assisting in caring for Mrs. Luse, remaining there until word was received that her father, William Emerick, had suffered a paralytic stroke.

W. Gross Mingle is on the clerical force in the Penns Valley Bank. He has had considerable experience in the banking business, having been assistant cashier in that institution prior to the time he became interested in the Howard Creamery Corporation.

Next Tuesday evening, 21st instant, the Commonwealth Male Quartette, will appear in Grange Arcadia. Please remember that no tickets will be on sale. Admission will only be given to course ticket holders and those who paid admission to the last concert.

Joseph A. Lumbard, stalwart Republican warhorse of Snyder county and editor of the Snyder County Tribune, has again proven his high standing in the good graces of Penrose Republicans of the State by receiving an appointment as a proof reader on the Legislative Record.

The stork made recent visits to two homes that the Reporter frequents. One was that of Mr. and Mrs. Perry H. Luse, just west of Centre Hall, where a boy has taken up his abode, and the other that of Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Saukey, and now they are fondling a bit of humanity of which they are very proud, because it is a girl.

Farmers and others who for a number of years have been disposing of their scrap iron to Solomon Columbus will regret to hear that the scrap iron dealer was seriously injured at his home at Millheim. He was in the act of unloading a threshing machine cylinder when the heavy weight crushed him to the ground, the spikes in the cylinder cutting his head and injuring one of his eyes to such an extent that he may lose the sight of it.

An accidental plunge into Elk Creek almost cost the life of F. M. Stephenson, who lives east of Millheim. Mr. Stephenson is partially paralyzed, and in crossing the bridge between Millheim and his home, stumbled and fell. His efforts to grasp the railing caused him to fall under it, and over the bridge into the water, ten or more feet below. But for the fact that Harrison Keen heard his distress cries and gave him immediate assistance, he undoubtedly would have drowned.

GOV. TENER'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Document Is Progressive In Tone and Covers a Wide Range of Sociological and Political Subjects

COATESVILLE IS CONDEMNED

Recommends Legislation for the Creation of Public Service Commission and Protection of Investors—Workingmen's Compensation, Conservation, Rural Credits, a Permanent Board of Public Works Among the Subjects Discussed — Favors Suffrage Amendment.

CHIEF FEATURES OF GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Abolition of Departments of Factory Inspection and Internal Affairs and substitution therefor a Department of Labor and Industry and Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

Continuance of State Board of Charities.

Revocation of the charter of the Borough of Coatesville because of the failure of authorities to convict the recent lynchers.

Submission of woman suffrage to a vote of the people.

Enactment of a strong public utilities commission law and a workingmen's compensation act.

Licensing of social clubs like hotels and preventing these clubs from serving liquor on Sunday.

Non-partisan nomination and election of municipal and county officers and judges.

Passage of constitutional amendment to permit the State to issue $50,000,000 bonds for State highways.

Liberal appropriations for Department of Health and the school system.

No further amendment to the school code.

Adoption for the second time of the constitutional amendment to permit graded taxation on inheritances.

Reorganization of the Department of Mines.

Stricter food laws to prevent adulteration.

Conservation of water resources.

Submits without comment question of direct election of United States Senators.

Authority for the Banking Commission to take charge of insolvent State institutions, taking the appointment of receivers away from the courts.

Greater regulation of stocks and bonds of utility companies.

Creation of tax board to bring about uniformity in State taxes.

Harrisburg.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania convened its 120th session.

The Senate organized by the election of Dr. Daniel P. Gerberich, of Lebanon County, as President pro tempore. There were two ballots taken, Doctor Gerberich's opponents being Senators McIlhenny, of Philadelphia, and Herbst, of Berks. One important change in the rules was made. It provided for the appointment of standing committees by a committee instead of by the President of the Senate.

Five ballots were taken by the House to choose a Speaker. Representative George E. Alter, of Allegheny County, was named on the fifth ballot. A rule similar to the one adopted by the Senate authorizes a committee to choose the personnel of standing committees. The Progressive faction of the Republican party is in control.

The Senate was called to order by Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds and the House was convened by Chief Clerk Garvin. The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented the returns of the election of Senators and of Representatives and the new members in each branch were sworn in.

After the election of the presiding officers a joint committee called upon the Governor to notify him of the organization of the Legislature, and Governor Tener transmitted his biennial message.

The document, which was read at the night sessions of both branches is one of the most forceful presented in years. It contains many unique recommendations and suggestions. In many respects it is radical.

The message is, in part, as follows:

I have the honor to submit for your information the following statements as to the financial condition of the Commonwealth, together with such recommendations as, in my judgment, should receive your early and serious consideration.

Cash balance, Nov. 30, 1912	$9,781,850.70
Less sinking fund	785,510.85
Total general fund	8,996,399.85
Net estimated receipts to Nov. 30, 1913	27,101,860.00
Net estimated receipts to Nov. 30, 1914	27,127,360.00
Estimated receipts Nov. 30, 1914, to June 1, 1915	13,288,930.00
Total estimated receipts	76,514,549.85
Less current expenses to June 1, 1913	24,298,958.29
Available for appropriation	52,215,591.56

The comprehensive work of the State Department of Health, under the untiring efforts of the commissioner, in gathering information and conducting researches to determine the causes of diseases and the best methods for their prevention, as well as its co-operation with the local authorities in promoting the health of all the people of the State, and especially in its campaign against tuberculosis, is commended.

I recommend that the policy of the State in making liberal appropriation for this laudable purpose be continued.

The Governor then urges the early passage of a sane, sound and comprehensive public utilities law.

Recommends submission of a constitutional amendment on the subject of woman suffrage.

Commends the new school code.

Strongly recommends the passage of the workingmen's compensation bill, and commends the work of the industrial accidents commission.

Advocates more stringent liquor laws.

Advocates regulation of the sale of stocks and bonds under a law similar in effect to the Kansas "Blue Sky" law, so-called.

Advocates law that will protect communities from such calamities as the Austin dam disaster.

Recommends passage of more stringent pure food laws.

Appropriations for privately conducted charities should be made only after the most rigid investigation.

Advocates graded or progressive inheritance taxes.

The Governor advocates the recall of the charter of Coatesville Borough because of the failure to mete out punishment for the lynching of "Zach" Walker, who was burned by a mob in August, 1911.

On this subject he says:

In the comparatively recent case of Commonwealth vs. Moir, 199 Pa., 541 (1901), our Supreme Court, reaffirming a well-established principle of constitutional law, held that—

"Municipal corporations are agents of the State invested with certain subordinate governmental functions, for reasons of convenience and public policy. They are created, governed and the extent of their powers determined by the Legislature, subject to change, repeal or total abolition, at its will. They have no vested rights in their offices, their charters, their corporate powers, or even their corporate existence."

I believe that this authority of the Legislature should be invoked with respect to the Borough of Coatesville, and that her charter be taken away. Governmental functions were given her as an arm of the State, but she has betrayed the trust reposed in her. Had her officials or her citizens done their duty the Commonwealth would not have been disgraced and her fair name dishonored. People of this borough by fomenting murder and consorting with murderers have not only violated the laws and obstructed the administration of justice but, in my judgment, have forfeited the high privilege of further acting as a governmental agency of the State. I therefore recommend the enactment of appropriate legislation providing for the dissolution of boroughs, to the end that State agencies like the borough of Coatesville, which set the laws at defiance and outrage the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth, may be obliterated from among her orderly municipalities.

A recommendation to abolish the Departments of Internal Affairs and Factory Inspection for a Department of Labor and Industry assumes more than ordinary interest at this time because of the summary dismissal of Captain John C. Delaney, Chief Factory Inspector. This recommendation, the effect of which was probably known to Mr. Delaney, may explain, in part, his reason for speaking of the Sanderson confession, as well as the inspiration for the Governor's action.

The Governor's reason for advocating the abolition of the Internal Affairs Department is that a Public Utilities Commission that is expected to be created by the Legislature will largely conflict. The several bureaus of the Internal Affairs Department, the Governor said, should be transferred to the Utilities Commission or to the proposed Department of Labor and Industry.

Governor Tener accepts most of the measures proposed by the Republican Legislative Committee, except the abolition of the Board of State Charities. He recommends that the powers and duties of the board be extended to meet any deficiency that may exist, rather than create a system of central control by a department. Appropriations for charitable institutions not under State control should be granted upon the basis of service rendered, and the cost of free hospital days, in connection with free service, should be provided for, he said.

No reference is made to the question of the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

One of his most radical proposals is that urging a law to prevent the dispensing of liquor by social clubs on Sunday. He suggests that such clubs should be required to obtain licenses the same as hotels.

On the subject of amending the liquor laws the message says:

I recommend for your consideration the amendment of our liquor laws in several respects. Because of the widespread abuse of the privilege, and for the well-being of our villages, towns and ities, I believe that an act should be passed forbidding social and other clubs to dispense liquors to their members or others during those days and times when, under existing laws, licensed saloons and hotels are forbidden to sell liquors to their customers. I also believe that such clubs should be required to be licensed. And, to correct another existing evil—to prevent what amounts, practically, to an iniscriminate sale of liquors by the traveling agents of brewers, distillers and other wholesale dealers directly to consumers—I recommend such further regulation and restriction in the sale of liquors by wholesale as shall forbid the solicitation of orders by any traveling agent of such wholesale dealers from any and all persons except duly licensed retailers.

The creation of a tax board to bring about a greater uniformity in State taxation and end the scandals attached to the tax assessments of the Auditor General's office is another striking recommendation.

The question of woman suffrage, the Governor declared, should be submitted to the vote of the people in the shape of a constitutional amendment. He also advocated the election of judges and municipal and county officers on non-partisan ballots, and made many other recommendations, among them being these:

No change in the school code until it has been fully tested, a commission to investigate and improve the welfare of the State's ependents, passage of a constitutional amendment allowing the State to make the $50,000,000 bond issue for good roads, enactment of a workman's compensation and other related bills as drawn up by the Industrial Accidents Commission, classification of direct inheritance taxes, so as to premit the laying of graded or progressive taxes; that the Department of Banking take charge of insolvent institutions, so that their affairs can be promptly and economically wound up; stricter regulation of the sale of stocks, bonds or other securities; that the banking laws be extended so as to include all private banks, establishment of an industrial reformatory for young women, adoption of plans for the highest development and conservation of the water resources of the State, annual tax on timber land and timber, establishment of a State fair and the appointment of a commission to study the question of creating a State Board of Public Work.

Attention is called to the fact that, under the auspices of the Southern Commercial Congress, a commission, to consist of two delegates from each State, will visit Europe during the present year to study systems of rural credits and agricultural finance.

Pennsylvania should be represented in this work; and I recommend that legislation be enacted authorizing the appointment of two delegates to represent the State in the deliberations of the commission and to embody the results of their investigations in a report to the General Assembly, with a view to the establishment in this Commonwealth of a round system of rural credits and agricultural finance.

In my judgment, the penal system of the Commonwealth should be extended so as to provide for the creation and establishment of an industrial and educational reformatory for young women between the ages of fifteen and thirty. We have such an institution—the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon—for young male offenders; but, under existing laws, women must be imprisoned with male criminals in our jails and penitentiaries. Obviously, such joint imprisonment must seriously interfere with, if not entirely defeat, the reformation of such young women, which is the chief object of their incarceration.

The marked increase of interest in agricultural pursuits in the Commonwealth within the past decade is largely the result of an awakening of the people to the fact that the cultivation of the soil is a permanent and dependable source of wealth. In view of the fact that modern and scientific methods of cultivation are now essential, and that the day of "general farming" is passing, no agency should be omitted or neglected which would increase the productive capacity of the soil. The Agricultural Experiment Station of the Pennsylvania State College should be liberally supported, and the results of its investigations should be carried direct to the rural communities through every possible channel. The necessity for scientific farm managers has become so urgent that liberal appropriations should be placed at the disposal of the School of Agriculture of the college to train a sufficient number of young men to meet the demand.

While Pennsylvania is eminent among the States of the Union on account of her vast manufacturing and mining industries her agricultural interests are of great importance. Everything should be done toward increasing the productiveness of our farms and improving the quality of our live stock. Among the means of encouraging improved methods, a fair or agricultural exhibition is pre-eminent. Other States have realied this fact, and the State fairs held therein serve to bring together in friendly rivalry the best among their agriculturists. The education thus derived is of incalculable value, not alone to the farmers, but to the dwellers in the large municipalities as well. I, therefore, recommend that you consider the advisability of creating a commission with authority to study the subject and make recommendations with a view of establishing a State fair, to be held annually in a central location, and devised along lines that will conduce to the fostering and enhancement of our agricultural interests.

In conclusion, it is important to remember that too much legislation is frequently worse than not enough, and I earnestly recommend that only such laws be enacted as will, in your judgment, promote the best interests of all the people of the Commonwealth.

JOHN K. TENER.

LIVED WELL AT SMALL COST

Reminiscent Veteran Recalls Cheapness of Provisions in 1820 and for Years Afterward.

Conversation in a restaurant between several diners was on the cost of living. An aged patriarchal looking man broke into the conversation and told some of his experiences:

"If I live until the last day of September I will be ninety-two years old. I might not look it, but it's a fact, all right, for I was born in Philadelphia in 1820. My father was what they called a sheep butcher, and I have known him to come home bragging to mother of having sold his mutton for 6½ cents a pound.

"We used to get the best cuts of beef for a levy a pound. Turnips were begging at 20 cents a bushel. Pork was as cheap as mutton, and fish brought about four cents a pound. Flour was sold by the hundredweight at about $1.50.

"We owned our own house, a three-story brick with a big yard. Neighbors renting similar houses paid $12 a month rent, and thought they were being robbed. Coal could be had for four dollars a ton. Butter of the best variety cost from 12 to 16 cents a pound. Cigars which now cost a dime are no better than the old 'sixers' we paid a cent for, and I have never smoked a five-center that was as good as the old time 'half Spanish,' which we bought two for a cent.

"A laboring man worked for one dollar a day and lived well. The Civil war brought a great change in the cost of living. Prior to the war there was a marked distinction between the rich and the poor. The latter included all classes, but the wealthy were told by the clothes they wore.

"Now, in this age, a $10-a-week clerk dresses better than the richest men I knew back in the '50's. I have never advocated economy, but I confess there are a great many things that could be dispensed with, both as to clothes, eating and pleasure.

"As long as the people have high tastes, things are going to command high prices. This demand of people booms prices."—Philadelphia Record.

Bobby's Logic.

For days before Christmas Bobby toiled industriously at kindergarten, preparing gifts for various members of the family; a penwiper for father, a calendar for mother and a gilt-paper chain for little sister. The holiday spirit seemed to be rampant in Bobby's small heart as he tied up each little parcel with elaborate care.

On Christmas morning, for the first time in weeks, a cloud of gloom suddenly settled upon him.

"Who gave me dis, Muddy?" he demanded, pointing at an elegant train of cars. Mother believed in keeping up the sacred myths of childhood, so she responded smilingly: "Why, Santa Claus. Isn't it lovely, darling?" Bobby did not unbend. "An' dis?—and dis—and dis?" he repeated inexorably, his chubby finger traveling from one beautiful gift to another. Mother still smiled, a little dazedly. "Santa Claus, darling," she repeated. "That dear old friend of little boys. Wasn't he nice to you, precious?"

Bobby threw back his little head. "Yes," he remarked scornfully, "Santa Claus was nice to me, and next year I shall give him all the presents I worked and worked to make. He's much politer to me than my own family."—Woman Home Companion.

That Old Blue Plate.

In answer to an inquiry concerning old Staffordshire plate, it may be said that the origin of the potteries of Staffordshire, a county in England, is remote, but in the seventeenth century these establishments were improved by the Elers—brothers—from Amsterdam, who introduced salt glazing—although Prime says that glazing with salt was discovered in England about 1680. In the eighteenth century the achievements of Josiah Wedgewood made Staffordshire ware famous. To come down to the plate in question, the Dr. Syntax books were written by William Combs, to carry a series of quaint illustrations by Thomas Rowlandson and published by Ackerman. These books were enormously popular 75 or 100 years ago, and later, and the pictures were reproduced by various potters, which is believed by its owner, S. K. Nagy, to be possibly 100 years old.

He Got in a Scrape.

There was a scraping noise which sounded as though something was stuck in the chimney and was struggling to get free. It woke little Johnny, who scrambled out of bed to investigate. Before his startled eyes Santa Claus presently emerged from the little aperture under the mantelpiece that served to house the gas log.

Something about Santa's appearance struck Johnny as being highly unconventional.

"Why, Santa," he exclaimed. "I thought you had whiskers? Where have they gone to?"

"My son," Santa sadly returned, "I had a close shave getting down through this ding-busted modern contraption that passes as a fireplace at the bottom of a brick-lined worm hole these modern architects call a chimney."

It Takes All Kinds, Etc.

Upgardson—Some men will cut your throat for 75 cents.

Atom—Yes, and some won't. The surgeon that opened my windpipe once and took out a fragment of chicken bone charged me $75.

Wanted to Compromise.

Mr. Levi is a kind-hearted, conscientious man, an example of what Maeterlinck calls "our anxious morality." But he is also German, and spends the pennies hard. He has a hired man who says, "Mr. Levi 's queer; he wants me to work all the time he has me hired for." Mr. Levi also has a young horse that balks. "If you would just let me take a whip to him once!" the hired man expostulated, exasperated and yet dominated by the other's point of view. Mr. Levi looked at him uneasily; stood first on one foot, and then on the other. "Ain't there nothin' else you could be doin'?" he asked, "till he gets ready to start?"

Army Officer Mustn't Umpire.

It is found in the army that it will not do to let officers act as umpires in ball games and orders have been issued to forbid it. It seems that the players take advantage of the great American baseball player's right to abuse the umpire, and it is found that it destroys the army discipline, when the umpire is an officer, to have privates call him such names as "mutt," "bone-head," etc.

Quite So.

The little boy was greatly alarmed. "It's only a hollow pumpkin," explained his uncle.

"And it won't get me!"

"No; it's just a pumpkin with a candle in it."

"The idea of being scared by a jack-o-lantern," jeered the boy's father.

"Never you mind, kid," said uncle. "Many a prominent statesman has been scared by less."

Spoiled Her Secret.

"My first husband and I kept our marriage a secret for nearly a year."

"Didn't you find it rather difficult?"

"Oh, not, not at all. We could have gone on for a much longer time if the horrible reporters hadn't been snooping around when I applied for my divorce."

Words of the Aviator.

"So you took a flyer in the stock market?"

"Yes," answered the regretful-looking man, "and hit an air pocket."

For SUMMER HEADACHES
Hicks' CAPUDINE is the best remedy—no matter what causes them—whether from the heat, sitting in draughts, feverish condition, etc. 10c., 25c and 50c per bottle at medicine stores. Adv.

Proper Rescue.

"How did you come out of the tilt you had with the beauty doctor?"

"Well, I managed to save my face."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation. Adv.

When your hair starts going it doesn't say, "Au revoir." It says "good-bye."

Following Orders.

Doctor (to Mr. J., whose husband is very ill)—Has he had any lucid intervals?

Mrs. J.—'E's 'ad nothink except what you ordered, doctor.—Lippincott's.

Question.

"Now a big Chicago firm complains that its girls will not stay single."

"Well, will they stay married?"

And a baby would rather go to sleep than listen to a lullaby.

A HIDDEN DANGER

It is a duty of the kidneys to rid the blood of uric acid, an irritating poison that is constantly forming inside.

When the kidneys fail, uric acid causes rheumatic attacks, headaches, dizziness, gravel, urinary troubles, weak eyes, dropsy or heart disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills help the kidneys fight off uric acid—bringing new strength to weak kidneys and relief from backache and urinary ills.

A Kentucky Case

Miss A. G. Packham, nurse, Lakeland, Ky., says: "I had such pain through my kidneys that when I stooped it seemed as if my back would break. My head ached, specks floated before my eyes and my limbs were swollen. The kidney secretions were badly disordered and caused great discomfort. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me from the first and a short use entirely cured me."

Get Doan's at any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel "out of sorts"—"run down" or "got the blues," suffer from kidney, bladder, nervous diseases, chronic weaknesses, ulcers, skin eruptions, piles, &c., write for my FREE book. It is the most instructive medical book ever written. It tells all about these diseases and the remarkable cures effected by the New French Remedy "THERAPION" No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and you can decide for yourself if it is the remedy for your ailment. Don't send a cent. It's absolutely FREE. No "follow-up" circulars. Dr. Le Clerc Med. Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng.

Women Avoid Operations

When a woman suffering from some form of feminine disorder is told that an operation is necessary, it of course frightens her.

The very thought of the hospital operating table and the surgeon's knife strikes terror to her heart, and no wonder. It is quite true that some of these troubles may reach a stage where an operation is the only resource, but thousands of women have avoided the necessity of an operation by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This fact is attested by the grateful letters they write to us after their health has been restored.

These Two Women Prove Our Claim.

Cary, Maine.—"I feel it a duty I owe to all suffering women to tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. One year ago I found myself a terrible sufferer. I had pains in both sides and such a soreness I could scarcely staighten up at times. My back ached, I had no appetite and was so nervous I could not sleep, then I would be so tired mornings that I could scarcely get around. It seemed almost impossible to move or do a bit of work and I thought I never would be any better until I submitted to an operation. I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt like a new woman. I had no pains, slept well, had good appetite and was fat and could do almost all my own work for a family of four. I shall always feel that I owe my good health to your medicine."—Mrs. Hayward Sowers, Cary, Me.

Charlotte, N. C.—"I was in bad health for two years, with pains in both sides and was very nervous. If I even lifted a chair it would cause a hemorrhage. I had a growth which the doctor said was a tumor and I never would get well unless I had an operation. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I gladly say that I am now enjoying fine health and am the mother of a nice baby girl. You can use this letter to help other suffering women."—Mrs. Rosa Sims, 16 Wyona St., Charlotte, N. C.

Now answer this question if you can. Why should a woman submit to a surgical operation without first giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial? You know that it has saved many others—why should it fail in your case?

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this famous medicine made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

Write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (Confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

25 CTS. PISO'S REMEDY 25 CTS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

BUY FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND USE
Stops Coughs - Cures Colds

Resinol stops skin troubles

IF you have eczema, ringworm, or other itching, burning, unsightly skin or scalp eruption, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap, and see how quickly the itching stops and the trouble disappears, even in severe and stubborn cases.

Pimples, blackheads and red, sore, chapped faces and hands speedily yield to Resinol.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap heal skin humors, sores, boils, burns, scalds, cold-sores, chafings and piles. Prescribed by physicians for over 17 years. All druggists sell Resinol Soap (25c) and Resinol Ointment (50c and $1). For sample of each write to Dept. 15-K, Resinol Chemical Co. Baltimore, Md.

SPIRIT IN TUBERCULOSIS WAR

Nineteen Million Dollars Expended Last Year in Fight Against the Dread White Plague.

Nearly $19,000,000 was spent in the anti-tuberculosis campaign in the United States during the year 1912, according to the fourth annual statistical statement of expenditures in this movement issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The expenditures during the year for sanatorium and hospital construction and treatment make the largest single item in the total, amounting to nearly $16,800,000. This is an increase of nearly $5,000,000 over the same group of expenditures for the year 1911. The anti-tuberculosis associations and committees spent over $765,000, while dispensaries and tuberculosis clinics spent over $500,000. Over $415,000 was spent for the maintenance and establishment of open-air school and fresh air classes, which is more than double the amount spent for this purpose in 1911. Official, state and municipal expenditures outside of the maintenance of institutions, which are included in the other totals, amounted to $280,000. In addition to these figures, about $500,000 was spent by hospitals for insane and penal institutions in caring for their tuberculosis inmates.

Not a Complaint.

"Well, Oscar, we ought to get in that picture also, I should think."

"No, you needn't be on every plate. I took my camera along to have some pleasant recollections of the trip."

Fully two-thirds of what the average man says is of no consequence.

DREADED TO EAT.
A Quaker Couple's Experience.

How many persons dread to eat their meals, although actually hungry nearly all the time!

Nature never intended this should be so, for we are given a thing called appetite that should guide us as to what the system needs at any time and can digest.

But we get in a hurry, swallow our food very much as we shovel coal into the furnace, and our sense of appetite becomes unnatural and perverted. Then we eat the wrong kind of food or eat too much, and there you are—indigestion and its accompanying miseries.

A Phila. lady said:

"My husband and I have been sick and nervous for 15 or 20 years from drinking coffee—feverish, indigestion, totally unfit, a good part of the time, for work or pleasure. We actually dreaded to eat our meals. (Tea is just as injurious, because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"We tried doctors and patent medicines that counted up into hundreds of dollars, with little if any benefit.

"Accidentally, a small package of Postum came into my hands. I made some according to directions, with surprising results. We both liked it and have not used any coffee since.

"The dull feeling after meals has left us and we feel better every way. We are so well satisfied with Postum that we recommend it to our friends who have been made sick and nervous and miserable by coffee." Name given upon request. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in concentrated, powder form, called Instant Postum. It is prepared by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water, adding sugar to taste, and enough cream to bring the color to golden brown.

Instant Postum is convenient; there's no waste; and the flavor is always uniform. Sold by grocers—50-cup tin 30 cts., 100-cup tin 50 cts.

A 5-cup trial tin mailed for grocer's name and 2-cent stamp for postage. Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek Mich. Adv.

SIFT BEES TO FIND QUEEN

Only Preparation Necessary Is to Fix Up Wood Frame Excluder, With Thin Wood Strip.

Among all the methods proposed for finding the queen, there is none more nearly certain than "sifting." The method of doing it is about as simple and easy as can be. Fix up a wood-frame zinc queen-excluder, with a thin three-inch wood strip, to be attached under one long side of the frame so as to close that much of the perforations, measuring from the outside of the frame. This is the only extra preparation necessary, writes B. Keep, in the Gleanings in Bee Culture. Now lift the hive body (containing the colony to be sifted) off its bottom-board, and set an empty body in its place. Lay the prepared excluder on this empty body, having the edge of the three-inch strip against the outside of the body. This leaves an open space along the opposite side wide enough to pass a brood-frame through easily. Set the hive body containing the brood-frames and bees upon the excluder exactly. Remove the outside frame from each side, shaking and brushing the bees back upon the remaining frames. Set one of these frames aside, and put the other into

Method of "Sifting."

the body below through the opening before mentioned, and push it along on the rabbets out of the way. Now move the brood-frames in a mass over to the hive side next to the opening before mentioned; then, beginning with the frame furthest from the said opening, shake and brush the bees off and down on the excluder, one frame after another, putting each, as cleared, down into the under body, pushing each and the preceding frames along out of the way to admit the next. Last of all, put in the frame previously set aside. If care is used, the brood-nest will be transferred from one body to the other without in any way changing the arrangement of the frames.

The smoker should now be used very moderately to drive the bees down sufficiently to see the queen, if she is there. It is not necessary to shake, drive, or smoke the few remaining bees. Just set the body to one side, and they will soon leave. If there is any simpler way to sift for the queen, let us know it.

FEW EXPERIMENTS IN FEEDS

Results of Tests Made at the Canada Experimental Farms With Different Animals.

At the Canada experimental farms in a horse feeding test it was found that corn and bran 5 to 2, or barley and bran 5 to 2, could be substituted for oats and bran in the same proportions, although both the corn and barley were less palatable than the oat ration.

Three lots of lambs were fed a basal ration of "nutted oil cake," bran, oats and hay. With turnips as a supplementary feed, the gain per head and day was .244 pound, at a cost of 10 cents per pound; with ensilage as a supplementary feed the corresponding gain was .244 pound, at a cost of 9 cents per pound; with both turnips and ensilage the gain was .21 pound per head and day, at a cost of 10.9 cents.

In swine feeding tests the cost per pound of gain on a ration of shorts, ground oats, feed flour, bran, roots and skim milk was less than on a ration of corn and barley. Pork production was cheaper when wintering swine in the open than when confined in pens. The open lots, however, were provided with cabins for sleeping.

Delaware Peaches.

Twenty or more years ago Delaware was noted far and wide for the size of the crop and quality of her peaches. But yellows and other diseases and pests of peach trees nearly ruined the industry. Now, it is said, the peach is coming back in Delaware. The growers have learned how to successfully combat the pests that attack the peach, and are enlarging their orchards.

Management of Crops.

The problem begins in the field where the crops are grown. Poor management in gathering reduces profits. Bruises incurred by rough handling work against the interests of the grower. A needless expenditure of time and energy in harvesting should be avoided. Protection from the sun is often essential. All of these problems must receive attention.

Straw in the Bedding.

Using plenty of straw for bedding improves the quality of the manure and keeps the land in good condition because it provides humus, and humus is necessary to all soils. It also keeps the animals clean and comfortable and that helps to make them profitable.

CONCRETE FLOORS FOR HOGS

Just Enough Bedding Required to Keep Animal From Coming in Contact With Cold Material.

I am using concrete floors in our hog houses, and have found that I need very little bedding, just enough to keep the body of the pig from coming in contact with the concrete. It is easy to keep a concrete floor warm if the cold air cannot get under it, says a writer in an exchange. With 100 pigs in the house, during zero weather, I had to keep some of the windows and the upper end doors open for ventilation. I have never had pigs get stiff from lying on concrete floors. Good dry bedding, straw or shredded fodder, is used, and is removed as soon as it becomes damp and replaced with a fresh supply. Ventilation is such that cold winds cannot blow in on the pigs, I disinfect the houses often with air-claked lime.

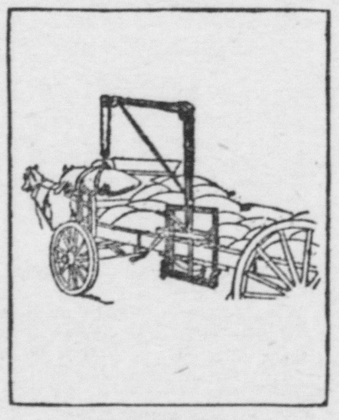
A dipping tank is essential, not only for destroying lice, but for promoting health conditions in general. I dip my pigs, once in two months, more often if the animals are bothered with lice, and use any of the dip on the market that have crude oil as a basis. I do not dip in winter, but crowd the hogs into the house, and spray them, leaving them until dry. I spray hogs, walls, bedding and all.

I keep wood ashes and a little lime in a self-feeder before the pigs all the time. Hogs need more mineral matter than they usually get. During the summer the hogs should be provided with ample shade.

HANDY DERRICK FOR WAGON

Portable Hoisting Apparatus Saves Teamster Much Lifting—Rigged Up in Few Minutes.

No longer need a teamster break his back removing heavy bags of cement or sand or whatever it may be from his wagon. Nor will he need a helper. A man in the state of Washington has invented a portable hoisting apparatus which can be carried in the wagon and rigged up on one side in a few minutes. Or it can be permanently attached if the wagon is used for one purpose only. A square metal frame supports a crane which swings over the wagon and out again. A windlass



Wagon Derrick.

is attached to this frame and operates running chains that have two iron jaws at the end. The jaws are lowered until they grip a bag around the center and the windlass is then wound up and the crane swung outward, lifting the load from the wagon easily and swiftly.

Alfalfa Hay.

Alfalfa hay is a much more economical feed for lambs than prairie hay, according to results of an experiment conducted at South Dakota and just published in Bulletin No. 119. It required 3.08 pounds of grain and 3.95 pounds of alfalfa to make a pound of gain. Lambs fed a grain ration of South Dakota oats while on rape pasture made a larger gain than did lambs fed a grain ration of corn while on rape pasture. In feeding lambs on rape at this station the loss has not been greater than in ordinary feeding operations.

To Destroy Stumps.

The best time to destroy hard wood stumps is after they have stood two or three years and the roots become brittle. With an iron bar punch a hole under the stump, or use one of the borers made for the purpose, but do not loosen the soil except by making the hole. Place the dynamite well under the center of the stump. A little experience will soon show the right charge for different sized stumps, but use enough to thoroughly blow out the stump.

Cleanliness in Gardening.

Cleanliness is exceedingly important. Vegetables grown in sandy soils require less cleaning. Washing is often necessary, although frequently objectionable. Ie helps to break down certain vegetables, as tomatoes, egg-plants and peppers. On the other hand, it retains the freshness and plumpness of other vegetables as peas, beans, spinach and the root crops.

Should Not Rob Soil.

It is very essential to make money, but it should not be done at a sacrifice of the fertility that is in the land. The thing to do is to raise crops that will enrich the land at the same time.

Ventilation for Chickens.

Unless there is fresh air to reach all parts of the body, the hen will not do well. Unless there is good ventilation to carry off the moisture of respiration the house is bound to be damp.

HAD ALL THE BEST OF IT

Wise Girl Selected for Husband Man Who Had Both Seasons for Garnering Wealth.

"Daughter," said the anxious father to the eldest daughter of a brood of seven, "your mother tells me that you have had a proposal."

"Yes, father, I have," demurely replied the young woman. "In fact, I have received several."

"I hear the ice man proposed to you?"

"He did."

"And you accepted him, of course?"

"I did not."

"Unwise child! Think of the money he coins every summer!"

"The plumber also proposed."

"Ah! That is better. A man of untold wealth garnered every winter. Beyond doubt you told him 'yes!'"

"No, father.'

"Wha-a-a-t? Do you mean to tell me you let so golden an opportunity slip by ungrasped?"

"Yes, father. You see, I accepted a man who sells ice in summer and is a plumber in winter."

"Ah, daughter! Fly to my arms! You make me weep with pride!"

BROKE OUT IN HEAT RASH

822 Georgia Ave., East Nashville, Tenn.—"My baby was about two months old when he began to break out in small red pimples like heat rash, afterward turning into festers. They gradually spread until his little head, face, groins and chest, his head being most affected, became a mass of sores with a great deal of corruption. It became offensive and gradually grew worse. I kept a white cap on him to keep him from scratching, it seemed to itch so badly. It made him cross and his chest and groins would often bleed.

"Nothing seemed to help it, and I had almost come to the conclusion that my baby's case was hopeless, when hearing of the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, I decided to try it. I noticed at once that baby rested better. I continued it for a few weeks and my baby was entirely cured by the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They cured where all others failed." (Signed) Mr. E. O. Davis, Nov. 28, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Early Training.

Willis—Is that new young preacher you hired fresh from college up to date?

Gillis—You bet. He called out the Easter choir squad last Sunday, and has ordered practice behind closed doors.—Puck.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

His Guess.

"Wot's 'inflated currency,' Bill?"

"Dunno! 'less it's money wot's been 'blown in.'"—Boston Transcript.

ITCH Relieved in 30 Minutes.
Woolford's Sanitary Lotion for all kinds of contagious itch. At Druggists. Adv.

A man can never remember what a girl said when she proposed to him.

It takes a good pugilist or a poor minister to put his man to sleep.

OF COURSE NOT.

"Well, it's impossible to please everybody in this world, isn't it?"

"Can't say; I never tried it."

Sanctimonious Penny.

Jerome S. McWade, the millionaire collector of Duluth, was appealing on the Mauretania for a seaman's fund.

"Let the collection be generous," he said. "We want none of the penny and quarter parable here."

A penny and a quarter, side by side in a pocket, fell into conversation.

"I'm worth 25 of you," said the quarter haughtily.

"That's true," replied the humble penny, "but in one respect, sir, I'm superior to yourself."

"Pshaw; how so?" said the quarter.

"I go to church, sir, far, far oftener than you," replied the penny.

A Tub of Rosewater.

The small son of Victor Rosewater was desirous of sailing boats in the bathtub of the Rosewater home.

"You cannot," said Mrs. Rosewater. "Father is taking a bath just now."

"Why is father taking a bath?" demanded the boy.

"Why do you take a bath?" countered Mrs. Rosewater.

"Because I have to,' replied the son.—Saturday Evening Post.

To Mothers in This Town.
Children who are delicate, feverish and cross will get immediate relief from Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They cleanse the stomach, act on the liver and are recommended for complaining children. A pleasant remedy for worms. Used by Mothers for 22 years. At all Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE Address, A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

These Gridiron Days.

Miss Culchaw—Do you like the "Passing of Arthur"?

Mr. Chump—I'm not up on football players. What team is he on?

TO DRIVE OUT MALARIA AND BUILD UP THE SYSTEM
Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking. The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing it is simply Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form, and the most effectual form. For grown people and children, 50 cents. Adv.

Once in a great while a man comes home as early as his wife thinks he ought to, or the postman brings her a letter that she expects.

DOES YOUR HEAD ACHE?
Try Hicks' CAPUDINE. It's liquid—pleasant to take—effects immediate—good to prevent Sick Headaches and Nervous Headaches also. Your money back if not satisfied. 10c., 25c. and 50c. at medicine stores. Adv.

No matter what happens, the suspenders a man wears are never entirely free from responsibilities.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle. Adv.

A bird in the hand fails to catch the early worm.

HOW TO CURE RHEUMATISM
Prominent Doctor's Best Prescription Easily Mixed at Home.

This simple and harmless formula has worked wonders for all who have tried it quickly curing chronic and acute rheumatism and backache. "From your druggist get one ounce of Toris compound (in original sealed package) and one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound. Take these two ingredients home and put them in a half pint of good whiskey. Shake the bottle and take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bed-time." Good results come after the first few doses. If your druggist does not have Toris compound in stock he will get it for you in a few hours from his wholesale house. Don't be influenced to take a patent medicine instead of this. Insist on having the genuine Toris compound in the original, one-ounce, sealed, yellow package. This was published here last winter and hundreds of the worst cases were cured by it in a short time. Published by the Globe Pharmaceutical Laboratories of Chicago.

A woman always seems to think a man can make over his silk hat as easily as she can make a new bonnet out of the one she wore last year.

Cough, Cold Sore Throat

Sloan's Liniment gives quick relief for cough, cold, hoarseness, sore throat, croup, asthma, hay fever and bronchitis.

HERE'S PROOF.
MR. ALBERT W. PRICE, of Fredonia, Kan., writes: "We use Sloan's Liniment in the family and find it an excellent relief for colds and hay fever attacks. It stops coughing and sneezing almost instantly."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

RELIEVED SORE THROAT.
MRS. L. BREWER, of Modello, Fla., writes: "I bought one bottle of your Liniment and it did me all the good in the world. My throat was very sore, and it cured me of my trouble."

GOOD FOR COLD AND CROUP.
MR. W. H. STRANGE, 3721 Elmwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes: "A little boy next door had croup. I gave the mother Sloan's Liniment to try. She gave him three drops on sugar before going to bed, and he got up without the croup in the morning."

Price, 25c., 50c., $1.00

Sloan's Treatise on the Horse sent free.
Address
Dr. Earl S. Sloan
Boston, Mass.

DROPSY TREATED. Give quick relief, usually remove swelling and short breath in a few days and entire relief in 15-45 days, trial treatment FREE. DR. GREEN'S SONS, Box 4, Atlanta, Ga.

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

Agents in Every Town; best selling automobile specialty; start at once; large demand for goods; $25 to $50 a week; success assured. Investigate today. ACME SALES CO., Box 3030, Fairhill Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

Invalid Men and Women

I will give you FREE a sample of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets that have brought health and happiness to thousands—also a book on any chronic disease requested.

During many years of practice I have used numerous combinations of curative medicines for liver ills. I have kept a record of the result in case after case, so that my staff of physicians and surgeons, at the Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., are able to diagnose and treat cases at a distance with uniform good results.

But for the **permanent relief** of blood disorders and impurities, I can recommend my **"Golden Medical Discovery"** a blood medicine without alcohol or other injurious ingredients.

R. V. PIERCE, M.D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Nature's Way Is The Best

Buried deep in our American forest we find bloodroot, queen's root, mandrake and stone root, golden seal, Oregon grape root and cherrybark. Of these Dr. R. V. Pierce made a pure glyceric extract which has been favorably known for over forty years. He called it "GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY." This "Discovery" purifies the blood and tones up the stomach and the entire system in Nature's own way. It's just the tissue builder and tonic you require.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has the endorsement of many thousands that it has cured them of indigestion, dyspepsia and weak stomach, attended by sour risings, heartburn, foul breath, coated tongue, poor appetite, gnawing feeling in stomach, biliousness and kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

"In coughs and hoarseness caused by bronchial, throat and lung affections, except consumption, the **'Golden Medical Discovery'** is a most efficient remedy, especially in those obstinate, hang-on-coughs caused by irritation and congestion of the bronchial mucous membranes. The 'Discovery' is not so good for acute coughs arising from sudden colds, nor must it be expected to cure consumption in its advanced stages—no medicine will do that—but for all the obstinate, chronic coughs, which, if neglected, or badly treated, lead up to consumption, it is the best medicine that can be taken."

Sold in tablet or liquid form by all principal dealers in medicines, or send fifty one-cent stamps for trial package of tablets.

To find out more about the above mentioned diseases and all about the body in health and disease, get the Common Sense Medical Adviser—the People's Schoolmaster in Medicine—revised and up-to-date book of 1,008 pages. Cloth-bound, sent postpaid on receipt of 31 cents in one-cent stamps to pay cost of wrapping and mailing only. Address:

Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
ISSUED WEEKLY.

S. W. SMITH, . . . Editor and Proprietor.

Entered at the Post Office in Centre Hall as Second Class mail matter.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1913

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES—Display advertisement of ten or more inches, for three or more insertions, ten cents per inch for each issue. Display advertising occupying less space than ten inches and for less than three insertions, from fifteen to twenty-five cents per inch for each issue, according to composition. Minimum charge, seventy-five cents.

Local notices accompanying display advertising five cents per line for each insertion; otherwise, eight cents per line, minimum charge, twenty-five cents.

Legal notices, twenty cents per line for three insertions, and ten cents per line for each additional insertion.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, morning; Spring Mills, afternoon.

Lutheran—Spring Mills, morning; Centre Hall, no service; Tusseyville, evening.

Reformed—Union, no service; Spring Mills, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

United Evangelical—Lemont, morning, regular service; evening, "Story and Song service; Linden Hall, afternoon.

LOCALS

There was a heavy rain fall Friday night.

Several members of the Tate family, on Nittany Mountain, are seriously ill.

The Y P. B. will meet at the home of Miss Gladys Jones on Thursday evening.

H. D. Shiegal, of Spring Mills, is lathing the new house being erected by Samuel Shoop. The plastering will be rushed to completion.

Mrs. W. B. Mingle on Wednesday accompanied her daughter, Mrs. J. Emory Hoy, to her home in Philadelphia, where she will remain for several weeks.

Charley Stump writes the Reporter that he reached Fort Mitchell, Virginia, safely, and that while it is not so cold down there they just passed through a rainy season.

Mrs. George Spayd, of Bellevue, Ohio, was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Perry H. Luse, west of Centre Hall, a short time ago. She came east to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Breon, at Sober.

A new Democratic newspaper is to appear in Williamsport on Saturday. The editor will be Hon. Walter E. Ritter, and Charles C. Tate president of the publishing company. The name of the new publication has not yet been given out.

Charles Stover recently went from Berea, Ohio, to Jacksonville, Florida, where he secured a position in the postoffice. The young man is a son of Mrs. Eliza Stover, of Centre Hall. The Reporter is happy to note this recognition of ability in the young man.

Four deaths have occurred within the family circle of Mrs. Samuel W. Moore during the short period of four weeks. Beside Mr. Moore, his son's wife's mother, Mrs. Herch, of Pittsburgh; Wm. Pruden, of Morristown, N. J., brother-in-law of Mrs. Moore's mother, Mrs. Martha Teede; and Mrs. M. N. Culberson, of Basking Ridge, N. J., sister of Mrs. Teede, have died.

John C. Bailey has been given a position by J. H. Weber, proprietor of the Centre Hall Flouring Mills, and is also engaged in the sale of coal, implements, fertilizers, etc. Mr. Bailey just completed a course in the Pennsylvania Business College, Lancaster. His work with Mr. Weber will be of a varied character, including bookkeeping and sales agent, and at this time is out on a trip through Blair and Clearfield counties.

The W. C. T. U. will give a chicken and noodle supper in Grange Arcadia on Saturday evening between the 4:30 and 10. This is the first effort the society will have made to gather funds from the general public, and they very much desire a liberal patronage and are deserving of it. In another column reference is made to the work of the W. C. T. U., and it is to finance their schemes that the supper has been arranged. Give the ladies your support.

Among the Reporter's callers on Monday was Samuel E. Weber, of Boalsburg. Until recently Mr. Weber was a partner with his brother, John H. Weber, of Centre Hall, but now he is doing business in his own name at Oak Hall. His lines include grain, coal, hay, straw, fertilizers, salt, feeds, flour, implements, etc. The farmers in Mr. Weber's locality will find him the same capable and genial business man when doing business for himself as they did when a member of the firm with which he was connected.

The following is reprinted from the Anville (Lebanon county) Journal:

Mrs. J. E. Campbell, of Linden Hall is visiting the family of Thos. S. Stein. Mrs. Campbell is Mrs. Stein's sister-in-law. She is the mother of Mary L. Campbell, who was a member of the Annville High School class of last year and now taking a course to become a trained nurse in the Hebrew Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Her mother spent Christmas with her and has stopped here a few days on her way home.

Centre County Grange.

The Centre County Pomona Grange will hold its quarterly meeting in Grange Arcadia, Centre Hall, on Thursday of next week, opening at 10 o'clock, and continuing during the entire day. A general attendance of the members of the Order is expected from every Grange in the county, as this is the time for the annual report of all the business associations of the County Grange. Among the reports will be the Grange Fire Insurance Company; The Patrons Rural Telephone Company: The Grange Encampment and Fair Association. The report of the finance committee, giving a detailed statement of the investments of the County Grange, will be received with the financial standing of all the business enterprises of the County Grange, as well as a general discussion of many important problems that confront the rural communities.

The Fifth Degree, (Pomona) will be conferred in full form at 3 o'clock p. m.

It is customary at these meetings to hold the noonday luncheon at the Grange Hall. The members bring their lunch with them, and in this way have a pleasant social banquet. Progress Grange will set tables, provide coffee, dishes, etc. Ample stabling will also be provided for teams near the hall.

D. M. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

Homan-Meyers.

Wednesday of last week at the Boalsburg parsonage, Frank Homan and Miss May Meyers, two well known young people of Ferguson township, were united in matrimony by Rev. S. C. Stover. They were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Grover Code. After the ceremony they were given a wedding dinner at the home of the bridegroom's mother. Mrs. George Homan. The next day they left for a short honeymoon trip. The bride is the daughter of Fred Meyers, of Pine Grove Mills. Both parties are very popular among their acquaintances. On April 1st they will go to farming on the Homan homestead at White Hall.

Centre County Association of Phila'a

The officers and board of directors of the Centre County Association of Philadelphia, held a meeting at the office of Dr. Roland G. Curtin last Friday night and decided to hold the next annual mid-winter banquet at the Continental Hotel on Saturday evening, Feb. 1st. All Center Countians residing in and about Philadelphia are cordially invited to attend and earnestly requested to send their names and addresses to the secretary, John C. C. Beale, 41 South 15th Street.

Held Engagement.

Ray C. Gilliland, Prof. Ham and W. L. Foster, of State College, drove over to Shingletown Gap to do some fox hunting and trapping. Foster took the rig and drove to Reitz's Gap, and the other two started on foot across the mountain. They got lost, and came out at Greenwood Furnace, where they hired some one to bring them back again. As had been agreed upon Mr. Foster was there waiting for them, and the party reached their home again in safety.

Herman Holtz Dead.

Herman Holtz, a member of the firm of Joseph & Company, Bellefonte, died at the home of his daughter in New York city, where he went about two weeks ago. Mr. Holtz had not been in good health for some time.

Linden Hall

J. S. Miller and daughter Sara were guests of friends here over Sunday.

J. H. Miller, of Pennsylvania Furnace, spent Monday and Tuesday with relatives here.

Dr. Kent and Henry Potter are both recovering from a severe attack of grip.

Bruce Lingenfelter, of Altoona, was a guest at the J. M. Wieland home over Sunday.

Clyde Stamm will move from Centre Furnace to Sunnyside (Mrs. Hess' farm) on the 1st of April.

Misses Agnes and Bertha Campbell were recent visitors at the home of their uncle Fergus Potter, Esq.

Gregg Carper has gone to Clairton where he secured employment in one of the large manufacturing establishments.

Mrs. J. M. Ross went to Altoona Saturday to see her daughter, Miss Louella, who is a patient in the hospital in that place.

Mrs. D. C. Hess left Tuesday afternoon for Centre Hall, where she will spend the remainder of the winter at Runkle's hotel.

Mrs. Mary Wilson is seriously ill with little hope of her recovery. Her niece, Miss Esther Markle, has been with her for some time.

Wallace White, who is employed in the Altoona shops, spent Sunday with his family, at the Felding home, returning to Altoona Monday.

Mrs. Elmer Campbell returned Monday from a trip to Baltimore where she visited her daughter who is in training for a nurse at the Jewish hospital. From there she went to Lebanon where she spent sometime with friends.

Harris Township.

Bruce Lingenfelter, of Altoona, spent Sunday at Boalsburg.

Charles Fisher, of Danville, spent a short time at Boalsburg.

Harry Stuart of Sandy Ridge, spent part of last week at Boalsburg.

Howard Bricker visited at the home of M. M. Bricker at Lewistown several days of last week.

John Bricker, of Tyrone, was at his mother's home for a few days last week.

Mrs. Jacob Meyer and Mrs. E. E. Brown spent Sunday afternoon at Centre Furnace.

I. O. O. F., No. 894, will have their annual banquet this (Thursday evening) in their hall at Boalsburg.

Mrs. Samuel Ryan, of Bellefonte, spent Thursday and Friday of last week at the home of her daughter Mrs. George Fisher.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall Bottorf, of Houserville and Mrs. Linn Bottorf, of Lemont, attended to business at Boalsburg on Thursday afternoon.

D. W. Myers expects to leave his home at Boalsburg on the 17th and spend several months with his son and family at Jacksonville, Florida.

Dr. L. E Kidder, Mrs. E E. Brown, and Mr and Mrs Elmer Houtz attended the funeral of Mrs. Emma Straub at Bellefonte on Thursday.

Theodore Boal and Mademoiselle Cecile De Lagarde, returned to their Boalsburg residence on Monday, after spending some time in Washington City.

Willis Shuey, a young Centre county man, who has been traveling through the greater part of the western states, visited at the home of his aunt Mrs. Emma Young, and is now employed at State College.

John Hook, departed on Tuesday morning for a visit of several weeks with his sisters and other relatives. He expects to visit at the home of his sister Mrs. Simon Showalter of near Northumberland, from there he will go to Lewistown to visit Mr. and Mrs. William Toner, returning home by way of Altoona, he expects to spend some time with relatives at Unionville.

It has been decided that accounts in postal savings banks are subject to taxation just like any other money bearing interest. Those having money on interest have been dodging taxes where ever possible, and the postal savings bank was supposed to be an ideal place to store small sums of money with tax dodging in view, but the state authorities have decided otherwise, and assessors should take notice.

Aaronsburg.

Mrs. Harry Boob, of Loganton, is visiting among her many friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Boob, of Woodward, spent a few days here with their children.

Mrs. O. P. Adams and son William, of State College, spent a few days with E G. Mingle.

Eva Kreamer, of Penn Hall, spent a week with her parents just before they moved to Butler.

Frank Guistewite and family, of Fielder, were welcome guests at the home of George Weaver.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hubler, of Centre Hall, were welcome guests of Mrs Effie Weaver, one day last week.

Walter Orwig, who is employed in the Altoona shops spent a few days with his family here and Monday returned to his work.

Those on the sick list at this writing are E. A. Bower, Mrs. Mary Hafley, Mrs. Winkleblech, Mrs. Alice Eisenhaur, and a number of children are suffering from colds.

H. D Kreamer, a good kind neighbor, had sale on Saturday and moved to Butler on Tuesday. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter Miss Sara. Good wishes to him.

Mr. and Mrs Ernest Stover took their daughter, Mrs W. C. Mingle, to Coburn to go to her western home, after spending a month with her parents and many friends here.

Those who were entertained at the home of John Haines on Sunday were his brother and wife, from Iowa; his sister from Woodward, and Mr. and Mrs. Lucian Stover, of Millheim.

Centre Mills.

Roy Swartz is working for Arthur Cummings.

Another little boy came to Howard Weaver's place.

The people that are moving this spring are: William Bair to Huston; David P. Weaver, moves to the Mill; Howard Weaver to Madisonburg on the Vonada farm; Mr. Shaffer on the farm vacated by Howard Weaver.

A big surprise, was given Mrs. Lizzie Hassenplug by the Spring Bank and Centre Mills people, thirty some in number. Fine refreshments consisting of cold ham, potato chips, celery, popcorn, butter and bread, ice cream, cake and candies, etc, were served. Those present were: J. J. Shuey and family, V. E Shuey and family, Abner Mill and family, J. Vonada and children, Levi Stump and wife, Mrs. Jerry Snavely, Spring Mills, Amanda Miller, Rebersburg, Harry Miller, wife and children, J. A. Kline and wife.

HOME FINDERS' EXCURSION

To PARADIS, LOUISIANA

Tuesday, January 21, 1913

"There can be nothing so good as this anywhere else in the United States;" "There's no use to look any further;" "This is my home as soon as I can move down;" are some of the expressions of our then "Home Seekers" on the excursions, Nov. 19th and Dec. 3rd. Five of our party stayed at Paradis (others bought farms and will move down soon as possible) and went to farming at once. Radishes and lettuce are now being shipped and by the middle of February will follow onions, peas, beans, strawberries, cabbage and many other things, at good profits, to the ready buyers of the north.

Ninety-five percent of all the people who go to Paradis buy farms. Sixteen new houses have been started there inside the last thirty days. A new church and store are to be built soon, one general store being there already. To accommodate the increased passenger and freight traffic a new station is soon to be built by the Southern Pacific. And they don't spend money on sentiment or promises of real estate men but only when increased business demands better facilities.

Mr. Northerner, do you want to exchange your cold winters for a delightful outdoor life both winter and summer; do you want the best living at mininum cost and at the same time sell three big crops yearly at good profits; do you want to raise cattle, hogs, chickens, etc., at least possible cost and market them at once at large profits? Game and fish are plentiful all year round. Lumber being very cheap you can easily afford a home of your own. The soil is the richest in the world needing no fertilizer of any kind, is very loose and loamy, not a stone or obstruction of any kind and level as a floor.

In short, do you want to live where you can have as many of the comforts of life as possible with but few inconveniences. Then get to Paradis at once. You can buy on easy monthly payments yet.

Those who go on Jan. 21st can also see the great Mardigras Parade at New Orleans free. Many thousands of people from all parts of the United States will be in New Orleans for the Mardigras. You can see it every year, if you live at Paradis only 27 miles away.

GEO. M. DeHASS,
State College, Pa.

DEAR SIR: Seeing the announcement of your "Home Finders' Excursion" to Paradis, Louisiana, for Jan. 21, 1913, I desire to know the cost of the round trip. Also please send me some literature regarding these rich farms.

Name _____

Address _____

HENRY F. BITNER, A. M., Ph. D.
SCRIVENER AND CONVEYANCER

Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Wills, Leases, Contracts, and other legal papers carefully prepared at short notice. One year experience in law office. Terms reasonable. Bell phone 17-3.

MURRAY'S DRUG STORE, CENTRE HALL, PA.
3-13-1yr.

NERVOUS?

All run down? *Ayer's Sarsaparilla* is a strong nerve tonic. No alcohol.

Sold for 60 years.

Ask Your Doctor.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

KESSLER'S MID-WINTER CLEARANCE SALE of everything in the store

Beginning January 17, and lasting until February 1st

offers decidedly the greatest values of the season.

WE are putting our best efforts into this occasion, and likewise our best values. A genuine reduction sale on the class of goods we sell is of the greatest importance to those who buy, for it means high-class merchandise at prices far below ordinary. Right now is the best time to buy clothes and right here is the best place. Assortments are still large and you can surely find just what you want and save big money by buying during this sale. If you want to stretch the purchasing power of your dollars, supply your clothes needs now at this store. This sale offers positively the greatest values in town. Get yours now. We are offering especially good bargains in Men's and Ladies' Coats and Suits, and Ladies' Furs.

We do not want to bluff you by quoting prices on paper, but come into our store and be convinced of the truth of the above statements

DON'T DELAY

Kessler's Department Store

"Where the Good Clothes come from."

MILLHEIM, PA.

Smallpox in Bellefonte.

According to a report made by a member of the state board of health there are several cases of smallpox in Bellefonte. It appears that there are at least five cases in three families. Just where the first case originated cannot be determined, as it appears those afflicted had been without medical attention during the first stages of the disease, and that in some instances neighbors pronounced the disease chicken-pox. There is considerable agitation among the residents of the county seat, and, as usual under such conditions differences of opinion.

A visit to Bellefonte by one of the state board of health authorities has aroused the local board of health to action, and it is thought further spreading of the disease may be prevented.

Farmers' Bank Advances Salary.

The Farmers Mutual National Bank, at Millheim, held its annual meeting on Tuesday, and aside from having a very flattering report of the growth of the institution presented by Hon. C. L. Gramley, directors were elected and the organization effected by selecting these officers: President, Dr. G. S. Frank; first vice president, C. L. Gramley; second vice president, A. A Frank; Secretary, H E Duck; cashier, J. T. Eby; assistant cashier, Lloyd Stover. The other directors are William Pealer, F M. Fisher, John Roush, H. E. Crouse, Dr. J. W. Bright, L. E. Stover.

After the organization the directors voted Cashier Eby a handsome increase of salary and commended him further for his tact and ability in handling the business of the bank that came before him.

LOCALS.

Correct clothing—Kessler, the Millheim clothier.

Mrs. Samuel W. Moore will make sale on Saturday afternoon, 25th inst., of a large variety of personal property.

R. D. Killian, of Lewisburg, is located in Centre Hall, and is preparing walnut timber for shipment to Germany.

Two properties in Centre Hall are advertised for sale in this issue. They are the Moore home on Main street, and the Strunk place on Hoffer street.

Keep in mind the supper to be served in Grange Arcadia on Saturday evening. The W. C. T. U. ladies will be glad to meet you there at that time.

The court proclamation for February session has been issued by President Judge Ellis L. Orvis, and is advertised in this issue by Sheriff A. B. Lee.

Mrs. Swartz, wife of Merchant C. W. Swartz, of Tusseyville, was quite ill for several days, but is now improving and expects to be able to be out of bed by the end of this week.

Henry Swab continues in a very delicate condition. At times it is thought he cannot live but for a few hours, then he rallies, and for a period is very much better.

Many men live as near you as they do some other town, and an invitation to patronize you might be the means of bringing him. One customer gained is worth the cost of your advertising campaign.

C. D. Bartholomew has decided to begin building operations about the first of March. The details of the structure he will erect have not yet been decided upon, but the building will be large and handsome, at least.

Andrew Zettle, who is building on the first lot above the creamery, has his building up and partly sheeted. The street on which he and his son are erecting homes is one of the nicest location for residences of any in that locality.

On Tuesday Judge Orvis heard arguments for and against granting liquor license in Philipsburg. The testimony on both sides was gone over and the pleas of the attorneys heard. No disposition of the question was made.

Rev. J. A. Horner, who is located at Youngsville, Warren county, writes the Reporter words of appreciation of the paper, and further states that although absent from the old home he has a great interest in Centre county and its people.

Who will succeed Postmaster Gowland is a question being discussed by the residents of Philipsburg, Mr. Gowland's commission expired a few days ago, but, of course, he will continue in office so long as no one is appointed to succeed him.

S K. Emerick, of near Unionville, will retire from active farming operations and with his family move to Unionville. Mr. Emerick is a brother of M. L. Emerick, of Centre Hall, and is a native of Potter township, but has lived near Unionville for many years.

Messrs. Elwood Brooks and James Rothrock, both of Pleasant Gap, completed the plastering of the Reporter's new building, and in a short time the interior wood trimmings will be put into place. The mechanics named are experts, and on completing the work here the former went to Niagara Falls to work on a building that will require several months to complete.

DEATHS.

Christian Lowery, a well known and highly respected resident of Benner township, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. C. Rockey, at Filmore. Deceased was born near Rock Forge, in Benner township, on February 17th, 1836, so that at his death he was seventy-six years, ten months and eighteen days old. His early life was spent on the farm and when the war broke out he enlisted as a member of Company C, 148th regiment.

His wife died ten years ago but surviving him are the following children: William, of Marion township; Mrs. Isaac Tressler, of Benner township; Mrs. Harry Bressler, of Spring Creek, and Mrs. J. C. Rockey, of Filmore. He also leaves two brothers and one sister: Jacob Lowery, of Benner township; Henry, of Bellefonte, and Mrs. Sarah Ann Markle, of Peru.

Henry Rishel died in the Danville hospital on Saturday, and Tuesday the remains were interred in the Evangelical cemetery at Rebersburg. He was aged seventy-five years, eleven months and eleven days.

Mr. Rishel was in the Danville institution for about two years, having been sent there by the Miles township authorities. He belonged to one of the old families in that township, and was the last of several brothers and sisters. He was unmarried.

James A. Hartline, father of H. G. Hartline, of Millheim, died of paralysis, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henry Fry, in Pottstown. His age was sixty-nine years.

An infant son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Stover, of Feidler, died last week. Funeral services were held Thursday.

LOCALS

Read Kessler's adv. in this issue.

We have had very pleasant weather since the rain is over.

Kessler, the clothier, advertises a mid-winter sale of clothing.

Mrs. Anna Bitts, of Pittsburg, is among friends in Centre Hall.

Mr. L. Emerick reroofed his residence, on the diamond, last week.

The Snow Shoe Times, published at Moshannon, has suspended for lack of patronage.

Mrs. William Rockey and son William, of Tusseyville, have both been ill during the past week.

William R Jones, son of Rev. R. R Jones, of Centre Hall, is teaching school in Benner township.

Mrs. C. M. Bower, of Bellefonte, visited her brother, D. J. Meyer, in Centre Hall for a week or more.

Mrs. W. E. Branin, of West Mont, New Jersey, is with her sister, Mrs. Harriet T. Moore, in Centre Hall.

Rheul Lambert, of New York City, is a guest at the home of Mr and Mrs J H. Lambert in Centre Hall.

If you don't have faith in vaccination now you may get it about the time you are exposed to a real case of smallpox.

Rev. John H. Zinn, of Osterburg, gave his lecture on prison life during the civil war in good style, greatly pleasing his audience.

Charles Decker has located in Tyrone, and J. Finn Stover has moved from New Derry, in the Pittsburgh district, to Yeagertown.

Bellefonte young ladies are being insulted by an unknown colored man, who approaches them and in two instances laid hands on them.

J. M. Heckman, of near Spring Mills, advertises sale of farm stock, implements, etc., for March 20, and thereafter will move to Spring Mills. He will be followed as tenant on the Krape farm by William B. Bressler, of near Centre Hall.

Spring Mills.

James Herring, of Altoona, is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Rev. Martin is holding a protracted meeting in the Evangelical church.

Mr. Burrell, of Millheim, was visiting friends and relatives last week.

Boyd Auman, who is employed in a store at Columbus, Ohio, visited his parents for a week. He returned to Ohio on Tuesday.

Hon. Wm. Allison went to Harrisburg on Wednesday morning to attend the Miller's Convention which is being held in that city.

Mrs. (Dr.) H. S. Braucht, who underwent a serious operation in the Bellefonte Hospital on Saturday, is recovering rapidly, and her many friends will be glad to know she is out of danger.

Teachers local institute which was to have been held at Millheim last Saturday, was postponed until the first Saturday in February, on account of the enclement weather.

Mrs. A. R Tabor, of Crider, Mo., had been troubled with sick headsche for about five years, when she began taking Chamberlain's Tablets. She has taken two bottles of them and they have cured her. Sick headache is caused by a disordered stomach for which these tablets are especially intended. Try them, get well and stay well. Sold by all dealers. adv.

A Wasp's Strategy.

A mud wasp was seen to alight within an inch or two of a spider's nest on the side opposite the opening. Creeping around toward the entrance to the nest, the wasp stepped a little short of it and for a moment remained perfectly quiet. Then, reaching out one of his antennae, he wriggled it before the opening. A moment later he withdrew the "feeler." This overture had the desired effect, inasmuch as the head of the household, a big spider, came out to see what was wrong and to set it to rights. No sooner had the spider emerged to that point at which it was at the worst disadvantage than the wasp with a quick movement thrust its sting into the body of its foe, killing it easily and almost instantly. The experiment was repeated by the wasp, and when there was no response from the inside he evidently became satisfied that he held the fort. At all events, he proceeded to enter the nest and slaughter the young spiders, which were lugged off one at a time.—Harper's Weekly.

Belgium's Curious Land Law.

One of the curious phases of the land law in Belgium is that the earth of a landowner beyond a certain depth does not belong to him. Should the owner of the surface discover a coal or gold deposit underlying his property he must first obtain a government concession before he can begin mining operations. The land beyond the prescribed depth in which wealth in the raw has been discovered may be conceded to a person other than the surface owner, who may operate under certain government regulations, one of which is that the owner of the surface is entitled to 3 per cent of the value extracted. The mine pays to the government an amount determined by the value and importance of the concession, after which it must pay to the government a sum proportioned to the value of the total extraction.

Great Expectations.

Aunt Sallie came to the town's Lady Bountiful one day and asked for the loan of a dollar.

"What do you want a dollar for, Aunt Sallie?" the Lady Bountiful inquired.

"Please, ma'am," said Aunt Sallie, "I'm goin' to git married."

"But if your man hasn't even a dollar to pay for the marriage license how will the pair of you get along?"

"Well, ma'am," said Aunt Sallie, "tomorrow's your birthday, and we're both comin' to your picnic in the birch woods. You always give us somethin' to take home from your birthday picnic, and the day after there's your usual free basket distribution for the unemployed. That'll keep us a week easy, and by that time Joe and me'll be on our feet, mebbe."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Curious Archipelago.

The Maldive archipelago, lying in the Indian ocean, several hundred miles southwest of the southern point of Hindustan, is inhabited, but it rarely sees visitors from the civilized world. These islands, all composed of coral rock, are no fewer than 14,000 in number. Few of them rise more than seven or eight feet above the sea level, although they contain cocoanut palms and other forms of vegetation. Hundreds and hundreds of little islands, ranged round in a circle, with narrow and shallow channels between, form atolls or rings, having quiet waters within. Occasionally in this unique group an individual island is found in the form of a ring with a smooth lake inclosed in its coral embrace.

Handel's Pensions.

No other musician of his time was so fortunate in money matters as Handel. For a "Te Deum" composed to celebrate the peace of Utrecht he was given a pension of £200 a year until his death, making £9,000 in all. Another of his compositions secured a pension of a similar amount from George I., and for the last twenty years of his life he drew a further £200 a year from Queen Caroline. So, although he lost £10,000 in an unsuccessful attempt to run opera in London, Handel died possessed of £20,000, the largest fortune realized by any musical composer until the dawn of the nineteenth century.

The Dogcart.

A memory of the times when dogs worked for a living in England is seen in the "dogcart," which originally was literally drawn by dogs and, until prohibited in 1839 by act of parliament, was the workingman's usual means of taking a run into the country. Strong half bred mastiffs were usually employed, and these thought nothing of conveying their masters fifty or sixty miles in a day with no more sustenance than bread soaked in beer.

Contrasts.

"Look at that careworn looking man in deep thought and the merry dog with him chasing his tail. Yet both are doing the same thing."

"What's that?"

"Trying to see how they can make both ends meet."—Baltimore American.

Nothing Doing.

Miss Pflippe—A penny for your thoughts! Professor Hardfax—You'll find them all collected in four volumes, but the price is $1.25 a volume.—Exchange.

A Tense Matter.

Millie—Was that your intended with whom I saw you yesterday? Grace—Yes, my present "future," so to speak.—Satire.

Bad promises are better broken than kept.—Lincoln.

Centre Reporter, $1 per year.

Marriage Licenses.

Walter E Mann, Howard
Edith Miller, Howard

Harold Hendricks, Blanchard
Mary E. Wagner, Blanchard

Mertle Brillo, Rush twp.
Anna Floter, Hawk Run

Reporter Register

Mr. and Mrs. P. I. Bitner, Plainfield
Frank Bogdan, Potter Mills
Cleveland Brungart, Tusseyville
Wm. M. Houser, Pleasant Gap
J. Harry Kuhn, Boalsburg
F. A. Foreman, Spring Mills
Mrs. John G. King, Centre Hall
J. L. Foust, Spring Mills
W. E. Tate, Centre Hall
Frank D. Osman, Centre Hall
W. S. Brooks, Centre Hall
Wm. M. Grove, Spring Mills
Cleveland Eungard, Spring Mills
Rheul F. Lambert, New York City
Mrs. H. J. Lambert, Centre Hall
J. M. Heckman, Spring Mills
John H. Zinn, Osterburg
John D. Wagner, Spring Mills

One Exception.

There are so many ways of offending a waiter at a big restaurant that it seems difficult to think up a new one, but a customer who lunched at a famous hostelry achieved it. Being in a sentimental, contemplative mood, the customer remarked, "I suppose people from every country under the sun dine here, eh?"

"It is depressing to reflect on the generations that have sat at these old tables," the customer resumed dreamily. "Old and young, grave and gay, from far and near, rich and poor"—

At that point in the reverie the waiter flared up indignantly. "Not poor," he corrected. "It costs money to eat in this place."

Then he presented the bill, and the customer agreed that it did.—New York Press.

Queer Birds.

There are two rare species of birds in the Amazon forests of which no specimens, it is said, have ever been brought away—the "bellbird" and the "lost soul." These names are derived from the effects produced by the cries of the birds, the former having a voice likened to that of a silver bell and the latter possessing the eerie accomplishment of crooning in such a manner as to produce goose flesh on the unfortunate person who hears its song.

Lunar Athletics.

The "man in the moon" must surely regard with amused contempt our much vaunted athletic records. A good terrestrial athlete could cover about 120 feet on the moon in a running broad jump, while leaping over the barn would be a very commonplace feat. He would find no difficulty in carrying six times as much and running six times as fast as he could on earth, all because the moon attracts bodies with but one-sixth of the force of the earth.

At Sea.

"Isn't the ocean grand and majestic?"

"Yes, and there is an indefinable something about it that impresses me strangely."

"What is it?"

"I was just trying to determine. I have it. It's the utter absence of billboards."—Washington Herald.

Persons troubled with partial paralysis are often very much benefited by massaging the affected parts thoroughly when applying Chamberlain's Liniment. This liniment also relieves rheumatic pains. For sale by all dealers. adv.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Honorable Ellis L. Orvis, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Forty-ninth Judicial District, consisting of the county of Centre, having issued his precept bearing date the 21st day of December, 1912, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans Court, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the

FOURTH MONDAY OF FEBRUARY

being the 24th day of February, 1913, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 24th, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done and those who are bound in recognizances, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte, the 14th day of January in the year of our Lord, 1913 and the one hundred and thirty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

ARTHUR B. LEE,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Bellefonte, Jan. 14, 1913.

PUBLIC SALE.—

The undersigned will sell at public sale on SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 12:30 o'clock, at Centre Hall, the following: A large variety of personal property, namely, new ball-bearing rubber-tire buggy, turning lathe, scroll saws, drill, two work benches, carpenter tools—saws, boring machine, squares, chisels, planes, braces, bits, ropes and pulleys, shovels, spades, hoes, digging irons post augurs, doors and sash, lot of lumber, iron lawn roller, two lawn mowers, lot of tool chests, two set Plannet Jr. garden tools, iron combination vise, levels, squares, potato fork, three stoves—parlor heater, cook stove, chuck stove, barrels,

The above items are but a small part of the goods that will be sold. The tools cover everything used by carpenters, and there are duplicates of each.

F. L. Mayes, Auct. HARRIET T. MOORE, Centre Hall, Pa.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. The undersigned offers for sale his house and lot on Hoffer street, at a reasonable price and on reasonable terms. Any one wishing to buy a home in Centre Hall without investing much money should make further inquiry of—

WILLIAM D. STRUNK.
(0.5) Zion, Pa.

FARM HAND WANTED—Wanted, a farm hand, married man preferred, tenant house furnished; Employment the year around. Apply to CHARLES M. ROSS,
(0.5 p'd) Centre Hall, Pa., R. F. D.

Rich Hair

Long, thick, heavy hair. Want this kind? *Ayer's Hair Vigor* promotes growth. Does not color the hair.
Ask Your Doctor. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE "GOBLIN FRIAR."

One of the Specters That Are Said to Haunt Newstead Abbey.

Newstead abbey, the home of Lord Byron, has the reputation of being haunted by more than one specter, and many curious noises and strange sights have been heard and seen by residents and visitors there. But the best known and most noted specter connected with the place and immortalized in Byron verse is the "Goblin Friar." The particular chamber which this specter is supposed especially to frequent and which is known par excellence as the "haunted chamber" adjoins Byron's bedroom. Lord Byron and many others not only believed in the existence of the Black Friar, but asserted that they had really seen it. It did not confine its visitations, however, to the "haunted chamber," but at night walked the cloisters and other portions of the abbey.

A monk arrayed
In cowl and beads and dusky garb appeared,
Now in the moonlight and now lapsed in shade,
With steps that trod as heavy, yet unheard.

This apparition is the evil genius of the Byrons, and its appearance portends misfortune of some kind to the member of the family to whom it appears. Lord Byron fully believed that he beheld this apparition a short time before the greatest misfortune of his life, his ill starred union with Miss Millbanke. Alluding to his belief in these things, he said:

I merely mean to say what Johnson said—
That in the course of some six thousand years
All nations have believed that from the dead
A visitant at intervals appears,
And what is strangest upon this strange head
Is that whatever bars the reason rears
Gainest such beliefs there's something stronger still
In its behalf, let those deny who will.

—Kansas City Star.

Victims of a False Prophet.

Just before the opening of the Kaffir rebellion in South Africa, about the middle of the last century, the sooth sayers bade the tribes kill their cattle and destroy their crops of grain. The spirits of their ancestors were to arise and help them to exterminate every white man in the country. The advice was solemnly accepted. When the day of the great uprising arrived many of the rebels were already starving. But there came no ghostly herds of cattle out of the earth, no crops not sown with hands. Grim, terrible famine swept over the land, and in the months which followed, although the authorities did everything in their power to mitigate its horrors, 30,000 victims of a false prophet starved to death.

Profaning Sacred Music.

There is not a church organist living who has not discovered the art of turning a ribald tune into a devotional voluntary by a slight change of time. Sullivan—himself church organist—turned the art to excellent account in the opening chorus of "Patience." For the first line of "Twenty Lovesick Maidens We!" is simply another composer's setting of "Hark, My Soul, It Is the Lord!"—London Chronicle.

Two Kinds of Insomnia.

"When Nan was engaged to Jack she didn't get enough sleep because she had to lie awake and think how much she loved him."

"Well?"

"And now their engagement is broken, and now she doesn't get enough sleep because she has to lie awake to hate him."

Goethe's Mother.

The poet Goethe owed much of his greatness to his mother, a woman well made to bear such a son, a perfect mother and, better still, his intimate friend and confidant. Brought up in strictly bourgeois and limited circles, with very little education, such were her natural intelligence and sympathy that she afterward became the friend of princes, poets and philosophers and her house a rendezvous for the great minds of her day.

W. Gross Mingle publishes letters of administration on the estate of his father, the late William B. Mingle.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.—

Dora M. Moyer vs. J. Madison Moyer. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. In Divorce A. V. M. No. 142, Sept. Term, 1912.

To J. Madison Moyer, whereas your wife, Dora M. Moyer has filed a liable in the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, No. 142, September Term, 1912, praying for a Divorce against you, now you are hereby notified and requested to appear on or before Monday, February 24th, 1913, to answer the complaint of your said wife, Dora M. Moyer and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Dora M. Moyer should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you and in default of such appearance you will be liable to have a divorce granted in your absence.

ARTHUR B. LEE.
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Penna. Sheriff.
December, 1912. (0.3)

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.—

Kathryn Meckley vs. James M. Meckley. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. In Divorce A. V. M. No. 168, Sept. Term, 1912.

To James M. Meckley, whereas your wife Kathryn Meckley has filed a liable in the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, No. 168, September Term, 1912, praying for a Divorce against you, now you are hereby notified and requested to appear on or before Monday, February 24th, 1913, to answer the complaint of your said wife, Kathryn Meckley and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Kathryn Meckley should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you and in default of such appearance you will be liable to have a divorce granted in your absence.

ARTHUR B. LEE.
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Penna. Sheriff.
December, 1912. (0.3)

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.—

Anna L. Wilder vs. Marion E. Wilder. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. In Divorce A. V. M. No. 46, Sept. Term, 1912.

To Marion E. Wilder, whereas your wife, Anna L. Wilder has filed a liable in the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, No. 46, September Term 1912, praying for a Divorce against you, now you are hereby notified and requested to appear on or before Monday, February 24, 1913, to answer the complaint of your said wife, Anna L. Wilder and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Anna L. Wilder should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you and in default of such appearance you will be liable to have a divorce granted in your absence.

ARTHUR B. LEE.
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Penna. Sheriff.
December, 1912. (0.3)

Sale Register.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 12:30 p. m., at Centre Hall, by Mrs. Harriet T. Moore: A large variety of personal property. See adv. elsewhere in this issue, also posters.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 8:30 o'clock, on the Van Tries farm, one mile south of Linden Hall, by Charles W. Weaver: Seven horses, 45 head of cattle, 30 hogs, full line of implements. This is a clean up sale in every line; nothing reserved. Frank L. Mayes, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20th, 9:30 o'clock two miles south of Spring Mills, by J. M. Heckman: Four horses, eight milch cows, 2 young bulls, 11 head of young cattle, 2 brood sows, 1 boar, 16 shoats; also a full line of farming implements, machinery, tools, harness, and some household goods. H. H. Miller, auctioneer.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, one o'clock, at Centre Hall, by S. W. Smith: six horses—three are rising four years; one is rising three years, and one rising two years; one driving mare. These horses are six of nine animals now in my stable. Also, several cows.

TUESDAY, March 25, twelve o'clock, at Centre Hill, on the Strohm farm, by James C. Goodhart. Full line of farm stock and implements, a clean up sale for that farm. F. L. Mayes, auctioneer.

When you want a reliable medicine for a cough or cold take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all dealers. adv.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. The undersigned offers for sale her house and lot on Main street, in Centre Hall. Dwelling house contains eight rooms, and has just been remodeled throughout and has all the modern improvements—heat, light, bathroom etc. There is also a large stable in good repair on the premises. Also a large store room, now occupied by F. V. Goodhart furniture dealer. The property is a very desirable one in all respects. For further particulars inquire of

MRS. SAMUEL W. MOORE,
(0.4) Centre Hall, Pa.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE—Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel W. Moore, late of Centre Hall borough, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been duly granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HARRIET T. MOORE, Executrix.
o. 7, Centre Hall, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of administration on the estate of William B Mingle, of Centre Hall borough, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. GROSS MINGLE Administrator,
(o.8) Centre Hall, Pa.

A line of Blankets

A line of high-top Rubber Shoes

Boys' and Men's Caps

Men's Heavy Corduroy Coats

KREAMER & SON
CENTRE HALL

The Centre Reporter

CENTRE HALL, - - PA.

THE CHILD BEHIND.

Look about as you walk along the street and see how many children you can count chasing after or riding on the ends of wagons in the streets. The odds are heavy that you cannot fail to see such a sight every time you take the trouble to look. Everybody sees the sight and nobody does anything about it. Would you believe that it is just as much against the law for a child to catch behind as it is for a stranger from out of town to stop his vehicle within ten feet of a hydrant. Let the stranger try it on and he soon finds himself in the clutches of the law, says the Hartford Courant. But let a child try it on and there he is. Now the inevitable result of this utter neglect to enforce a law that makes for safety is simply to invite peril. Pretty soon, possibly on another page of the paper in which this article appears, there will be an account of another automobile accident. Some excitable observers will likely call it an automobile outrage. It will be the story of how an automobile ran over a child that had been playing catch behind and had jumped off the vehicle it was stealing a ride on. The one way to prevent these killings for which drivers are not to blame is to impress on the children and their parents that this business, which the law forbids, must stop.

A baby never laughs, an aged person very rarely. But the smile, like the pleasures of the palate, according to Brillat Savarin, belongs to all the seven ages of man and with normal persons it is universal. Imagine a never-smiling human being, and you must assume that he is either a physical or a psychological eccentricity, or both. The Greenpoint youngster who shot himself in Central park, Manhattan, and died a few hours later, is said to have been known among his schoolmates as "the boy that never smiled." He could work, he could study, he could think. He appears not to have been without affection. Yet suicide at the age of sixteen was the climax of a sort of abnormality which science never had an opportunity to analyze or classify. The child that never smiles demands scientific attention. In this rather jumbled up universe occasions for smiling are everywhere. Breaks in symmetry are everywhere. An eye that does not see, a mind that does not comprehend such breaks, is unusual enough to be made a study of for the ultimate benefit of the rest of the race.

Napoleon was the greatest egotist of history. He was not disposed to give credit unduly to other people. Yet he wrote of his mother: "It is to my mother, to her good principles, that I owe my success and all I have that is worth while. I do not hesitate to say that the future of the child depends on the mother." All through life he ordered his brothers and sisters around, and paid slight heed to relatives of any sort. Yet he always treated his mother with respect, and she in her turn never lost her head, but thriftily laid aside resources for the days of adversity which she saw were bound to come. This influence of mothers is inevitable, says the Kansas City Star. The father is away from home a large share of the time. It is to the mother that the child turns. She is his closest companion for the first few years of his life. In all the period when his habits are forming he is constantly in association with her.

It is astonishing how prosperous we should be if there were no waste and losses. We are now told that cattle ticks cost the country $100,000,000 a year. If we remember aright, the department of agriculture has told us that rats cost us as much as that, and several other varieties of vermin and injurious insects rob us of as much or larger sums. The underwriters tell us that nearly all the $240,000,000 a year we lose in conflagrations is preventable, and the doctors tell us that the greater part of the sickness, which is a tremendous drain on individual and national resources, is preventable. Some time we may stop these leaks.

There is one district in China which is going to reform the opium scandal of the nation without any sentimental nonsense. Opium fiends under forty are to be executed and those over that age will be imprisoned for life, which is rather reversing the Osierian method. So the habit is bound to be cured without tiresome educational processes.

A California girl has given up a millinery business worth $25,000 a year to go on the stage as a chorus girl at $25 a week, says a theatrical exchange. Perhaps she figures that with that income and the stage, a title is assured her.

Among the victims of the de luxe book salesmen was a blind woman. One has long suspected that many purchasers of de luxe books make no more intelligent use of them than the blind would.

OUR IMPLEMENTS FARM THE WORLD

$40,000,000 Exported to 75 Countries.

RUSSIA LARGEST CUSTOMER

Mowers and Reapers Especially Liked In Russia—Plows Go To Canada and Argentina.

Washington.—More than $40,000,000 worth of agricultural implements were exported from the United States to foreign countries in the calendar year just ended. Ten years ago the value of the exportation of this class of manufactures was $18,000,000; 20 years ago it was but $4,000,000. Thus the value of these manufactures exported in 1912 was nearly two and a half times as much as a decade ago and 10 times as much as two decades ago.

All the world, apparently buys American agricultural implements. Mowers and reapers exported last year went to more than 75 countries and colonies, including every grand division of the world, while other classes of agricultural implements were widely distributed.

Europe alone took $21,000,000 of the $40,000,000; North America, $8,000,000, and South America, $9,000,000. Russia is the largest single buyer of our agricultural implements, the value exported there in the year just ended having been approximately $10,000,000, against $7,000,000 to Argentine, $7,000,000 to Canada, and about $3,000,000 each to France and Germany.

American mowers and reapers seem to be especially in demand in Russia, which took in the fiscal year $4,000,000 worth out of a total of $17,000,000 worth of mowers and reapers exported. Of plows and cultivators, Canada and Argentina are the largest purchasers, each taking about $1,750,000 worth out of a total of $7,000,000.

The recent classification of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce divides the group of agricultural implements exported into mowers and reapers, plows and cultivators, planters and seeders, threshers, hay rakes and tedders. Of the other implements exported $5,000,000 were threshers; $1,750,000 planters and seeders, and $500,000 hay rakes.

HOW PRICES HAVE SOARED.

Pork Chops, With 105 Per Cent. Increase, Leads the List.

Washington.—Soaring prices of foodstuffs are pictured in a new set of figures compiled by the United States Department of Labor from its investigation of the cost of living in 39 American cities. Between August, 1911, and August, 1912, only two things decreased in price—potatoes and sugar. Meanwhile everything else advanced.

In Boston sirloin steak had advanced 24 per cent.; in Buffalo, 19 per cent.; in Atlanta, 8 per cent.; in Chicago, 19 per cent., and in Birmingham, 15 per cent.

But the figures showing the advance in prices during the last 10 years show the following increases: Sugar, 6 per cent.; butter, 34; milk, 35; flour, 35; potatoes, 46; eggs, 47, lard, 57, hens, 59; sirloin steak, 62; ham, 63; rib roast, 63; cornmeal, 64; round steak, 86; smoked bacon, 100, and pork chops, 105.

Within the 39 cities the department investigated live one-fifth the total population of the United States; two-fifths of the urban population and approximately one-third of all the people engaged in gainful occupations, not including farmers.

ROBIN GOES TO PRISON.

Given Clemency For Aiding the District Attorney.

New York.—Joseph G. Robin, noted financier, who pleaded guilty to the theft of $27,000 from the Washington Savings Bank, was sentenced by Justice Seabury to serve one year in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. Robin was given clemency because he had aided the District Attorney in securing the conviction of William J. Cummins, Joseph G. Reichman and former City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde.

ARCHBOLD LETTERS' THEFT.

Negro Messenger Who Stole and Sold Them Is Caught.

Chicago.—William W. Winkfield, the negro messenger, who is said to have taken the famous "Archbold letters" from the Standard Oil Company files in New York and sold them, was found in Chicago after a nation-wide search of several months.

DINED WITH THE TAFTS.

Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Harrison Guests At White House.

Washington.—A social event, the first of its kind in the history of the national capital, occurred Saturday night when President and Mrs. Taft entertained Mrs. Grover Cleveland and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison at the White House. It was the first time in the history of the United States that two former first ladies of the land were the guests of a president's wife.

ASLEEP AT THE SWITCH

(Copyright.)

BAD CONDITIONS IN ADRIANOPLE

Only Half a Ration Daily to Besieged Soldiers.

MANY SICK AND MORE DYING.

Russia Mobilizing Her Fleet To Join In the Coercion Of Turkey, If Necessary—A Peacemaker.

London.—Official news received by the Bulgarian delegation describes the situation at Adrianople as desperate. Several soldiers, who deserted and succeeded in reaching the headquarters of the allies, say the town is in its last gasp. Provisions are so scarce that the military authorities have requisitioned all the food possessed, even by private individuals and are making only one distribution, comprising a half ration daily.

Conditions have been rendered graver by the great number of sick, who overflow the hospitals, where the attendance is inadequate. Thus the death rate is very high. The Bulgarians have allowed medicines and Red Cross workers to enter under the escort of a Bulgarian detachment.

Would Rather Die.

The commander of the fortress has declared that he would rather see all die of starvation than surrender the town; that is why all who can are endeavoring to escape. The Bulgarians believe that even independently of any action the powers may take the question of Adrianople will soon be solved.

It is understood that Constantinople has accepted the views of Rechad Pasha, who recently asked to be authorized to reconvoke the conference, he being president for the next setting. The difficulty now lies in the determination of the allies not to participate unless they are notified in advance what Turkey intends to propose. They do not wish to revive the discussion of unacceptable terms, but desire to have it as a certainty that Turkey is ready to cede what has been pronounced as the irreducible minimum of the allies—Adrianople, after which it will be possible to discuss the frontier line, which must leave that town in the hands of the allies.

Must Unofficially Agree.

In other words, the allies do not wish to play into Turkey's hands by re-entering the conference room without a definite program which may lead to the definite conclusion of peace this time. Before the meeting the Turks and allies must have unofficially agreed to the main points of the territorial clauses of the treaty, so that official ratification of those agreements can be had in the conference.

It is also suggested that the British foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, in his capacity as honorary president of the conference, might take the initiative, thereby obviating the necessity of either of the parties appearing to make the first advances. This could be accomplished only if the allies were assured that Turkey was prepared to give up Adrianople.

FIVE KILLED, FORTY HURT.

Riot Resulting From a Physician's Treatment Of Patients.

Rome.—Rioting arising out of a local physician's treatment of his patients resulted in five townspeople being killed and 40 others wounded by the troops at the town of Roccagorga.

NEW PARAGUAY MINISTER.

Dr. Velasquez To Fill Place Vacant For Eight Years.

Washington.—Paraguay, which for eight years has been without any diplomatic representative to the United States, has chosen Dr. Hector Velasquez to be minister here, according to advice just received. The previous minister, Cecilio Baez, left here in 1905, and Paraguay's relations have been looked after by consular agents.

MILLIONS LOST BY COLD WAVE

Hopes of California Citrus Fruit Growers Blasted.

BIG SHORTAGE IN 1913 CROP.

Temperature Drops Way Down and Every Acre Of Oranges and Lemons In the Belt Has Been Frozen.

Los Angeles, Cal. — From San Bernardina to Los Angeles, every acre of oranges and lemons has been frozen. This was the statement that came from Pomona, center of one of the heaviest producing sections of the citrus fruit belt. Only a fifth of the crop may be salvaged, it was asserted. If this be true the total loss on 150,000 acres of fruit will amount close to $40,000,000. More conservative estimates, however, figured the total damage at $20,000,000. Between $5,000,000 and $8,000,000 of this sum will be the loss to railroads in curtailed freight receipts.

While Pomona reported a damage of 80 per cent. of the crop, San Bernardo county appeared to be the heaviest sufferer. San Bernardino includes the large Redlands orange section, adjoining Riverside, and it was declared that 90 per cent. of the crop was ruined. In this county alone, it was asserted, growers would lose from $9,000,000 to $11,000,000.

VICTIM OF POISON PLOT.

Man Dies After Forty-nine Years Of Paralysis.

Tarrytown, N. Y.—Abraham D. Tompkins is dead here, the victim of a poisoning plot 49 years ago. In February, 1864, Tompkins' sister, Theresa, received a letter from a jealous lover warning her not to keep company with a certain young man. She did not heed the warning and poison was placed in the well. She was the first to be taken ill and died within a week. Another sister was bedridden for 25 years before she died. Tompkins was paralyzed through his left side. The man who placed the poison in the well was never caught.

PARCEL POST EXTENSION.

Likely That Printed Matter Will Soon Be Included.

Washington.—It is likely, in the judgment of authorities of the Postoffice Department to be only a short time until books and other printed matter, now handled as third-class mail at eight cents a pound, will be made mailable as parcel post matter. Steps already have been taken to induce Congress so to amend the parcel post act as to permit printed matter to be sent by parcel post.

In line with this idea, Postmaster General Hitchcock decided that senders of parcel post packages containing merchandise might inclose printed matter descriptive of the contents without affecting their classification.

EX-BONIFACE A SUICIDE.

Former Lancaster Hotel Man Ill and Out Of Work.

Lancaster, Pa.—Ill and out of work, Willad B. Leaman, aged 46, formerly a well-known Lancaster hotel proprietor, committed suicide in the city hall by shooting himself with a revolver. His father was the late Samuel Leaman, register of wills.

STILL AFTER REED SMOOT.

Congress Of Mothers Wants Senate To Reopen Inquiry.

New York.—The executive board of the National Congress of Mothers decided to ask the United States Senate to reopen the investigation of the right of Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, to his seat in that body. The Congress of Mothers, with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was largely instrumental in bringing about the Smoot inquiry, started in 1906.

MILLIONS COULD BE SAVED IN END

Economy and Efficiency Commission's Report.

MR. TAFT ASKS FOR $250,000.

The President, In a Special Message, Wants Investigations To Continue and Points Out Value Of the Work.

Washington.—Congress is asked to appropriate $250,000 for continuing the investigation of the commission on economy and efficiency into the executive departments of the government, in a special message by President Taft transmitting to that body the report of the commission. In his message the President points out that "there is no greater service that can be rendered to the country than that of the continuance of the work of the commission until some form of organization is provided for continuously doing this kind of work under the Executive."

The President expresses the opinion that the technique and procedure of every branch and office of the government should be submitted to the same painstaking examination as that given those on which reports have been made. To do this, however, President Taft says that ample funds must be provided and he asks that Congress make the $250,000 available by March 4 for the incoming president.

Money Not Unwisely Spent.

"In my opinion, says the President, "this is not a matter in which the Congress should assume that public money will be unwisely spent. At a total cost of about $230,000 during the 21 months covered by the work of the commission, facts have been developed and recommendations have been made that, if followed up, will result in savings of millions of dollars each year. This has been done under the handicap of inadequate funds and uncertainty of continuation, which interfered with the making of plans which could not be completely executed within a few months. It would be very much to the advantage of the administration if the president were authorized to spend whatever amount he may deem to be necessary within the next two years, the only condition attached being that he render an account of expenditures."

Referring to the fact that it has not been possible for the commission to make final detailed reports on more than a few of the hundreds of offices in Washington and in only one office outside of Washington has work of this character been undertaken, the President says the report submitted will serve to illustrate the character of results which may follow an extensive investigation of office technique and procedure.

Some Interesting Facts.

"It is further to be noted," continues the President, "that the offices which have been reported on are those which have been frequently under scrutiny. From what is known of the offices outside of Washington it is thought that it is in this field that the largest opportunities for economy will be found—partly due to the fact that these offices have not been brought under scrutiny, and partly due to the fact that a large number of them are dominated by political appointees."

SLAUGHTER FEDERAL GARRISON.

Mexican Insurrectos Capture Town Of 2,000.

Mexico City.—Reports of a federal defeat and the slaughter of the garrison at Ayotzingo, in the State of Mexico, were confirmed, and additional government troops were dispatched to the scene to punish the insurrectos. All of the 2,000 residents of the town, which is only 25 miles from this city, have fled and their homes have been burned. The insurgents, who are commanded by Filipe Neri and Colonel Aguilar, number about 1,400. Between 140 and 150 federals were killed, according to advices received by the government.

TEN MEN KILLED.

Sixteen Also Hurt In Boiler Explosion On Mississippi River Steamer.

Mobile, Ala.—The Tombigbee River steamboat James T. Staples was wrecked, her captain and nine others killed and sixteen persons severely injured when one of the boat's boilers exploded near Bladen, Ala. The vessel sank within a few minutes after the accident. River men note a coincident in that the explosion occurred at the point most nearly accessible by boat to the grave of the boat's late owner, Capt. Norman A. Staples, who killed himself a week ago.

DINNER POISONS HUNDRED.

Street Car Service Tied Up While Employes Are Recovering.

South Norwalk, Conn.—Street car service here was practically tied up for 48 hours by ptomaine poisoning. A full hundred conductors and motormen are at their homes groaning with attacks of the poisoning, said to be the result of their annual turkey feast on Monday night. Health Officer Tracey believes all of the men will recover.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Bradrstreets' says:

"After traveling at a brisk pace, business has slowed down, though less so than usual at this season. Confidence in the future is in evidence. Retail dealers enjoyed an unexampled holiday trade.

"In a host of industries consumption bids fair to overtop production for some time and the iron and steel industry probably never entered on a new 12 months under more auspicious circumstances.

"Money is in demand and rates remain firm, but signs lead to the belief that more comfortable rates are not a long way off. The stock market reflects a rather better undertone.

"Business failures for the week were 287, against 349 in the like week of 1912."

Wholesale Markets

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot barley steady; No. 2 red, 107c nominal, elevator, and 108 f o b afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 98, f o b afloat.

Corn—Spot steady; export 55c spot, f o b afloat.

Oats—Spot easy; standard white, 39c nominal; No. 3, 39; No. 4, 37½@38½, all on track.

Butter—Firmer; receipts, 3,918 tubs. Creamery, extras, 37½@38c; firsts, 32@36; factory held, 22½@24.

Eggs—Fresh gathered extras, 27@28c; extra firsts, 25½@26; firsts, 24@25; seconds and lower grades, 21@23; held fresh, average best, 20@22; poor to fair, 12@18; fresh gathered dirties, 15@17; checks, 14@15; refrigerator special marks, fancy, local storage charges paid, 20@21; firsts, 19@19½; firsts on dock, 19; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 38@40; do, selected whites, defective in size or quality, 30@36; Western gathered whites, 27@33; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 28; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, 25@27.

Dressed Poultry—Dull; fresh killed Western chickens, 13½@19; fowls, 12@15½; turkeys, 14@24. Live firm; Western chickens, 14@15c; fowls, 14@15½; turkeys, 20.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat — No. 2 red, 97½@98c; steamer No. 2 red, 94½@95c; No. 3 red, 92½@93c; rejected A, 92@92½c; rejected B, 89½@90c; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 96½@97c.

Corn—New No. 2 yellow, natural, 54@55c; No. 2 yellow, Kd, 56@58c; new steamer yellow, natural, 53@54c; new No. 3 yellow, natural, 52@53c; new no grade, as to condition, 40@50c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 40½@41c; standard white, 39½@40c; No. 3 white, 38½@39c; rejected white, 34½@37½c.

Eggs—Western firsts, f c, $8.70 per case; Western, current receipts, f c, $8.10@8.40 per case.

Live Poultry—Fairly active; firmer. Fowls, 14@16c; spring chickens, 14@16; ducks, 15@16; geese, 14@16.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—Spot, No. 2 red, and January, 105¾c; February, 107½; March, 109½.

Corn—Spot, 52½@52¼c; January, 52⅛; February, 52; March, 52¼.

Oats—No. 2 white, 39¾@40c; standard white, 38¾@39; No. 3 white, 37¾@38; No. 4 white, 36½ sales. The lighter and medium weight oats are bringing a premium over the heavier weights.

Rye—No. 2 Western domestic, 72c; No. 3 do do, 63@64; No. 4 do do, 60@61; bag lots nearby, as to quality, 55@60.

Hay—Timothy—No. 1, $18.50@19; standard, $17.50@18; No. 2, $16.50@17; No. 3, $14@16. Clover mixed—Light, $16@16.50; No. 1, $15@15.50; No. 2, $13@14; heavy, $13.50@14.50. Clover—No. 1, $13@13.50; No. 2, $10@12.

Straw—Rye straw—No. 1 straight, $17.50@18; No. 2 do, $16.50@17; No. 1 tangled, $12.50@13; No. 2 do, $11@12. Wheat straw—No. 1, $8; No. 2, $6.50@7. Oat straw—No. 1, $9@10; No. 2, $8@8.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 35; creamery, choice, 34@35; creamery, good, 31@33; creamery, prints, 35@37; creamery, blocks, 34@36; ladles, 23@25; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 22@23.

Cheese—Jobbing lots, per pound, 19@20c.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 27c; Western firsts, 27; West Virginia firsts, 26@27; Southern firsts, 25@26. Recrated and rehandled egs, ½ to 1c higher.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, heavy, 16c; do, small to medium, 15; young, 17. Ducks—White Pekings, 16c; Muscovy, 14; puddle, 15@16. Geese—Nearby, 14@15c; Western and Southern, 13; Kent Island, 16@17. Turkeys—Choice hens, 21c; fair to good, 19@20; young gobblers, 20; old toms, 18; rough and poor, 10@12. Guinea fowl—Old, each, 25c; young, 1½ lbs and over, 45c; do smaller, 30.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys—Choice, 21@22c; fair to good, 19@20; old toms, 19. Chickens—Choice, young, 17@18c; old and mixed, 16@17; old roosters, 10@11. Ducks, 16@18c. Geese—Nearby, 16@18c; Western and Southern, 13@15.

Dressed Hogs—Choice, lightweights, 9½@10c; do, mediumweights, 8½@9; do, heavyweights, 7½@8; boars and rough stock, 6@7.

THE PRODIGAL JUDGE

By VAUGHAN KESTER

ILLUSTRATIONS BY D. MELVILL

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SYNOPSIS.

The scene at the opening of the story is laid in the library of an old worn-out southern plantation, known as the Barony. The place is to be sold, and its history and that of the owners, the Quintards, is the subject of discussion by Jonathan Crenshaw, a business man, a stranger known as Bladen, and Bob Yancy, a farmer, when Hannibal Wayne Hazard, a mysterious child of the old southern family, makes his appearance. Yancy tells how he adopted the boy. Nathaniel Ferris buys the Barony, but the Quintards deny any knowledge of the boy. Yancy to keep Hannibal. Captain Murrell, a friend of the Quintards, appears and asks questions about the Barony. Trouble at Scratch Hill, when Hannibal is kidnaped by Dave Blount, Captain Murrell's agent. Yancy overtakes Blount, gives him a thrashing and secures the boy. Yancy appears before Squire Balaam, and is discharged with costs for the plaintiff. Betty Malroy, a friend of the Ferrises, has an encounter with Captain Murrell, who forces his attentions on her, and is rescued by Bruce Carrington. Betty sets out for her Tennessee home. Carrington takes the same stage. Yancy and Hannibal disappear, with Murrell on their trail. Hannibal arrives at the home of Judge Slocum Price. The Judge recognizes in the boy, the grandson of an old time friend. Murrell arrives at Judge's home. Cavendish family on raft rescue Yancy, who is apparently dead. Price breaks jail. Betty and Carrington arrive at Belle Plain. Hannibal's rifle discloses some startling things to the judge. Hannibal and Betty meet again. Murrell arrives in Belle Plain. Is playing for big stakes. Yancy awakes from long dreamless sleep on board the raft. Judge Price makes startling discoveries in looking up land titles. Charles Norton, a young planter, who assists the judge, is mysteriously assaulted. Norton informs Carrington that Betty has promised to marry him. Norton is mysteriously shot. More light on Murrell's plot. He plans uprising of negroes. Judge Price, with Hannibal, visits Betty, and she keeps the boy as a companion. In a stroll Betty takes with Hannibal they meet Bess Hicks, daughter of the overseer, who warns Betty of danger and counsels her to leave Belle Plain at once. Betty, terrified, acts on Bess' advice, and on their way their carriage it stopped by Slosson, the tavern keeper, and a confederate, and Betty and Hannibal are made prisoners. The pair are taken to Hicks' cabin, in an almost inaccessible spot, and there Murrell visits Betty and reveals his part in the plot and his object. Betty spurns his proffered love and the interview is ended by the arrival of Ware, terrified at possible outcome of the crime. Judge tion. The Judge takes charge of the situation, and search for the missing ones is instituted. Carrington visits the judge and allies are discovered. Judge Price visits Colonel Fentress, where he meets Yancy and Cavendish. Becoming enraged, Price dashes a glass of whisky into the colonel's face and a duel is arranged. Murrell is arrested for negro stealing and his bubble bursts. The Judge and Mahaffy discuss the coming duel. Carrington makes frantic search for Betty and the boy. Carrington finds Betty and Hannibal, and a fierce gun fight follows. Yancy appears and assists in the rescue. Bruce Carrington and Betty come to an understanding. The Judge receives an important letter. Solomon Mahaffy's last fight. Fights duel for the judge and is killed. Hannibal proves to be Judge's grandson, and told the story of his life.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—(Continued.)

"What does this ridiculous mockery mean?" he demanded harshly. "Mr. Sheriff, as a member of the bar, I protest! Why don't you clear the building?" He did not wait for Betts to answer him, but continued. "Where is this man Hues?"

"Yonder, colonel, by the captain," said Betts.

"I have a warrant for his arrest. You will take him into custody."

"Wait!" cried the judge. "I represent Mr. Hues. I desire to see that warrant!"

But Fentress ignored him. He addressed the crowded benches.

"Gentlemen, it is a serious matter forcibly to seize a man without authority from the courts and expose him to the danger of mob violence—Mr. Hues will learn this before we have done with him."

Instantly there was a noisy demonstration that swelled into a burst of applause, which quickly spent itself. The struggle seemed to have narrowed to an individual contest for supremacy between Fentress and the judge. On the edge of the railed-off space they confronted each other: the colonel, a tall, well-cared for presence; the judge, shabby and unkempt. For a moment their eyes met, while the judge's face purpled and paled, and purpled again. The silence deepened. Fentress' thin lips opened, twitched, but no sound came from them; then his glance wavered and fell. He turned away.

"Mr. Sheriff!" he called sharply.

"All right, colonel!"

"Take your man into custody," ordered Fentress. As he spoke he handed the warrant toward Betts, who looked at it, grinned, and stepped toward Hues. He would have pushed the judge aside had not that gentleman, bowing civilly, made way for him.

"In my profound respect for the law and properly constituted authority I yield to no man, not even to Colonel Fentress," he said, with a gracious gesture. "I would not place the slightest obstacle in the way of its sanctioned manifestation. Colonel Fentress comes here with that high sanction." He bowed again ceremoniously to the colonel. "I repeat, I respect his dependence upon the law!" He whirled suddenly. "Cavendish—Yancy—Carrington—I call upon you to arrest John Murrell! I do this by virtue of the authority vested in me as a judge of the United States federal court. His crime—a mere trifle, my friends—passing counterfeit money! Colonel Fentress will inform you that this is a violation of the law which falls within my jurisdiction," and he beamed blandly on Fentress.

"It's a lie!" cried the colonel.

"You'll answer for that later!" said the judge, with abrupt austerity of tone.

"For all we know you may be some fugitive from justice!—Why, your name isn't Price!"

"Are you sure of that?" asked the judge quickly.

"You're an impostor! Your name is Turberville!"

"Permit me to relieve your apprehensions. It is Turberville who has received the appointment. Would you like to examine my credentials?—I have them by me—no? I am obliged for your introduction. It could not have come at a more timely moment." The judge seemed to dismiss Fentress contemptuously. Once more he faced the packed benches. "Put down your weapons!" he commanded. "This man Murrell will not be released. At the first effort at rescue he will be shot where he sits—we have sworn it—his plotting is at an end." He stalked nearer the benches. "Not one chance in a thousand remains to him. Either he dies here or he lives to be taken before every judge in the state, if necessary, until we find one with courage to try him! Make no mistake—it will best conserve the ends of justice to allow the state court's jurisdiction in this case; and I pledge myself to furnish evidence which will start him well on his road to the gallows!" The judge, a tremendous presence, stalked still nearer the benches. Outfacing the crowd, a sense of the splendor of the part he was being called upon to play flowed through him like some elixir; he felt that he was transcending himself, that his inspiration was drawn from the hidden springs of the spirit, and that he could neither falter nor go astray. "You don't know what you are meddling with! This man has plotted to lay the south in ruins—he has been arming the negroes—it is incredible that you should all know this—to such I say, go home and thank God for your escape! For the others"—his shaggy brows met in a menacing frown—"if they force our hand we will toss them John Murrell's dead carcass—that's our answer to their challenge!"

He strode out among the gun muzzles which wavered where they still covered him. He was thinking of Mahaffy—Mahaffy, who had said he was still a man to be reckoned with. For the comfort of his own soul he was proving it.

"Do you know what a servile insurrection means?—you men who have wives and daughters, have you thought of their fate? Of the monstrous savagery to which they would be exposed? Do you believe he could limit and control it? Look at him! Why, he has never had a consideration outside of his own safety, and yet he expects you to risk your necks to save his! He would have left the state before the first blow was struck—his business was all down river—but we are going to keep him here to answer for his crimes! The law, as implacable as it is impartial, has put its mark on him—the shadow in which he sits is the shadow of the gallows!"

The judge paused, but the only sound in that expectant silence was the heavy breathing of men. He drew his unwieldly form erect, while his voice rumbled on, aggressive and threatening in its every intonation.

"You are here to defend something that no longer exists. Your organization is wrecked, your signals and passwords are known, your secrets have become public property—I can even produce a list of your members; there are none of you who do not stand in imminent peril—yet understand, I have no wish to strike at those who have been misled or coerced into joining Murrell's band!" The judge's sodden old face glowed now with the magnanimity of his sentiments. "But I have no feeling of mercy for your leaders, none for Murrell himself. Put down your guns!—you can only kill us after we have killed Murrell—but you can't kill the law! If the arch conspirator dies in this room and hour, on whose head will the punishment fall?" He swung round his ponderous arm in a sweeping gesture and shook a fat but expressive fore-finger in the faces of those nearest him. "On yours—and yours—and yours!"

Across the space that separated them the judge grinned his triumph at his enemy. He had known when Fentress entered the room that a word or a sign from him would precipitate a riot, but he knew now that neither this word nor this sign would be given. Then quite suddenly he strode down the aisle, and foot by foot Fentress yielded ground before his advance. A murderous light flashed from the judge's bloodshot eyes and his right hand was stealing toward the frayed tails of his coat.

"Look out—he's getting ready to shoot!" cried a frightened voice.

Instantly by doors and windows the crowd, seized with inexplicable panic, emptied itself into the court-house yard. Fentress was caught up in the rush and borne from the room and from the building. When he reached the graveled space below the steps he turned. The judge was in the doorway, the center of a struggling group; Mr. Bowen, the minister, Mr. Saul and Mr. Wesley were vainly seeking to pinion his arm.

"Draw—damn you!" he roared at Fentress, as he wrenched himself free, and the crowd swayed to right and left as Fentress was seen to reach for his pistol.

Mr. Saul made a last frantic effort to restrain his friend; he seized the judge's arm just as the latter's finger pressed the trigger, and an instant later Fentress staggered back with the judge's bullet in his shoulder.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Good Times Coming.

It was not strange that a number of gentlemen in and about Raleigh yielded to an overmastering impulse to visit newer lands, nor was it strange that the initial steps looking toward the indulgence of their desires should have been taken in secrecy. Mr. Pegloe was one of the first to leave; Mr. Saul had informed him of the judge's declared purpose of shooting him on sight. Even without this useful hint the tavern-keeper had known that he should experience intense embarrassment in meeting the judge; this was now a dreary certainty.

"You reckon he means near all he says?" he had asked, his fat sides shaking.

"I'd take his word a heap quicker than I would most folks'," answered Mr. Saul with conviction.

Pegloe promptly had a sinking spell. He recalled the snuffing of the candles by the judge, an extremely depressing memory under the circumstances; also the reckless and headlong disregard of consequences which had characterized so many of that gentleman's acts, and his plans shaped themselves accordingly, with this result; that when the judge took occasion to call at the tavern, and the hostile nature of his visit was emphasized by the cautious manner of his approach, he was greatly shocked to discover that his intended victim had sold his business overnight for a small lump sum to Mr. Saul's brother-in-law, who had appeared most opportunely with an offer.

Pegloe's flight created something of a sensation, but it was dwarfed by the sensation that developed a day or so later when it became known that Tom Ware and Colonel Fentress had likewise fled the country. Still later, Fentress' body, showing marks of violence, was washed ashore at a woodyard below Girard. It was conjectured that he and Ware had set out from The Oaks to cross the river; there was reason to believe that Fentress had in his possession at the time a considerable sum of money, and it was supposed that his companion had murdered and robbed him. Of Ware's subsequent career nothing was ever known.

These were, after all, only episodes in the collapse of the Clan, sporific manifestations of the great work of disintegration that was going forward and which the judge, more than any other, perhaps, had brought about. This was something no one questioned, and he quickly passed to the first phase of that unique and peculiar esteem in which he was ever after held. His fame widened with the succeeding suns; he had offers of help which impressed him as so entirely creditable to human nature that he quite lacked the heart to refuse them, especially as he felt that in the improvement of his own condition the world had bettered itself and was moving nearer those sound and righteous ideals of morality and patriotism which had never lacked his indorsement, no matter how inexpedient it had seemed for him to put them into practice. But he was not diverted from his ultimate purpose by the glamour of a present popularity; he was able to keep his bleared eyes resolutely fixed on the main chance, namely the Fentress estate and the Quintard lands. It was highly important that he should go east to South Carolina to secure documentary evidence that would establish his own and Fentress' identity; to Kentucky, where Fentress had lived prior to his coming to Tennessee.

Early in November the judge set out by stage on his journey east; he was accompanied by Yancy and Hannibal, from neither of whom could he bring himself to be separated; and as the woods, flaming now with the torch of frost, engulfed the little town, he turned in his seat and looked back. He had entered it by that very road, a beggar on foot and in rags; he was leaving it in broadcloth and fine linen, visible tokens of his altered fortunes. More than this, he could trust his hands deep down into his once empty pockets and hear the clink of gold and silver. The judge slowly withdrew his eyes from the last gray roof that showed among the trees, and faced the east and the future with a serenely confident expression.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"Draw, Damn You!" He Roared at Fentress.

Consent Always Obtained.

A court of common council of London, England, found after informal investigation of charges made that "no officer of the corporation ever played golf in business hours without the consent of the head of the department."

WORTHY OF ALL HONOR

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS HAS GLORIOUS RECORD.

Less Appreciated Than It Deserved, the "Naval Army" Has Fought the Battles of Uncle Sam in All Quarters of the Globe.

Considering the part he has played in the world's history of warfare, there is no fighting unit less understood, less appreciated, or even less known than the marine. Having taken his share in the making and obliterating of maps since the days of the Phoenician galleys and the biremes of the Grecian maritime states, at least five centuries before the Christian era, down to the present day, the chroniclers of the glories of arms of all civilized peoples have mentioned him in many a stirring passage. And yet, today, a very large part of the population of maritime nations, and certainly of the United States, do not know what a marine really is.

They have fought at Tripoli, in Mexico and in the Fiji islands. They were on the job in Paraguay, at Harper's Ferry, at Kisembo, on the west coast of Africa, and in Panama. They fought the Japanese at Chimonoseki, the savages in Formosa and the forts in Korea. They suppressed seal poaching in the Behring sea, and protected the lives and property of American citizens in Honolulu, Chili and China. These and many more things have the United States marines accomplished.

The navy has in the marine corps a little army of its own, which, without causing international complications, without even attracting undue attention, it may pick up and move to some disturbed center in a foreign land for the protection of American lives and property. These "soldiers of the sea" move speedily and unostentatiously, frequently nipping a revolution in the bud before the world at large knows that there has really been any cause for concern.

They are the first men on the ground in the event of trouble with a foreign power and the first men in battle in case of hostilities. Great mobility and facilities for quick action are required of the marines. They are kept in readiness to move at a moment's notice. In many of the actions in which they have engaged they have had to contend against great odds in the way of superior numbers.

Aldridge says "before a single vessel of the navy went to sea a corps was organized," and from that a detachment of it won, on the island of New Providence, one of the Bahamas, early in 1777, the first fight in the history of the regular navy. In this noteworthy engagement the attacking party, consisting of 300 marines and landsmen, under Major Nicholas, captured the forts and other defenses of the enemy after a struggle of a few hours, and secured a quantity of stores and British cannon.—Kansas City Journal.

Ideal Home Life.

There are two of life's best servants that are much unused in our modern life. The first is the kindly simplicities of frequent familiar social intercourse, and the other, the confident trust that embraces everyone concerned in our home life; but until we improve in both these things the Christmas spirit will mourn over its imperfect work. We think we cannot ask our friends to call and see us unless we tire ourselves to death preparing a dinner or a tea for them, and our act and thought is an unintended reflection upon the quality of the friendship we profess. The personal attraction ought to outweigh the pleasures of the table, but the fashion makes the visits both infrequent and formal. The children need more than anything else a home atmosphere where love shall so dominate that reserves shall be impossible, for when love shares its possessions it takes wise care that there shall be no evil to alloy its priceless worth.—Mother's Magazine.

Telephone Comedy.

"Hello!" The voice at the far end of the line was sweetly feminine.

"H-h-h-hello," he answered, somewhat dismayed. The voice had taken him off his guard. He had expected to hear one gruffly masculine.

He was not allowed time to explain.

"Hello; how are you? I have been waiting so patiently for you to call. Where have you been all this time. I—"

He hated to end it. By this time he had collected his scattered wits.

"Excuse me, but may I ask to whom I am talking?"

"Why—Why, what number were you calling?"

"I was ringing for police substation No. 1," he said.

"Why, the very idea! Then you are not the one I was expecting," she said.

Click, went the receiver. He gave the number to central again.

Rare Privilege.

"Mrs. Gygler was so badly frightened by an automobile almost running her down that she hasn't been able to speak for a week."

"That's too bad."

"Still, there's a brighter side to nearly all our misfortunes. Gygler has been smoking his pipe in the living room ever since the incident occurred."

ATTORNEYS.

D. F. FORTNEY
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Office North of Court House.

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Control Sixteen of the Largest Fire and Life Insurance Companies in the World. . . . .
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Before insuring your life see the contract of THE HOME which in case of death between the tenth and twentieth years returns all premiums paid in addition to the face of the policy.
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CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN.
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
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MONUMENTAL WORK
in all kinds of
Marble AND Granite.
Don't fail to get my prices.

BOALSBURG TAVERN
BOALSBURG, PA.
AMOS KOCH, PROPRIETOR
This well-known hostelry is prepared to accommodate all travelers. 'Bus to and from all trains stopping at Oak Hall Station. Every effort is made to accommodate the traveling public. Livery attached.

OLD PORT HOTEL.
EDWARD ROYER, Proprietor. RATES $1.00 Per Day
Location: One mile south of Centre Hall
Accommodations first-class. Parties wishing to enjoy an evening given special attention. Meals for such occasions prepared on short notice. Always prepared for the transient trade.

DR. SOL. M. NISSLEY,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
A graduate of the University of Penn'a. Office at Palace Livery Stable, Bellefonte, Pa. Both 'phones.
oct.1.09 1yr.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1913

A GET-TOGETHER MEETING.

Called by William T. Creasy, Master of State Grange, at Harrisburg.

William T. Creasy, worthy master of the State Grange, has called a meeting of organizations interested in rural progress to be held in Harrisburg, January 20th. Drafts of proposed bills and consideration of the program outlined by the Pennsylvania State Conservation association's agricultural resources committee will be taken up. Speaking of this conference, Mr. Creasy said:

"It will be a general meeting, a sort of get together affair. We want to get things started on a definite basis.

"There will be grangers who are interested in cooperation and rural matters; rural progress people, conservationists, bankers, on the matter of credits; railroad men on transportation of products, storage, delivery and rates; teachers on vocational education and agricultural instruction, and others who may be interested.

"I think it will be an important conference for the state. Whether it will result in bills I can not say. The idea is to find out how people feel and then agree in a program, which, I think, is the way to obtain results.

"A good many thoughtful men are working out these ideas and are anxious to see them put into effect. My belief is that such a conference will have far-reaching and beneficial results."

Mr. Creasy said that the project for the grangers, cooperative association was working out and that much interest was being manifested. He said that it would be in operation before long and would result in advantages for rural communities.

Measles Lead Scarlet Fever.

The state board of health reports that in Pennsylvania measles was responsible for more deaths of children than scarlet fever. This is due to a great extent to the ignorance of the majority of parents, who look upon measles as inevitable and often go to the extreme of exposing their children "in order that it may be over and done with."

"The epidemics of measles which so frequently accompany the opening of the schools have been studied with a view to improving conditions and awaking parents to their responsibilities in the matter," said Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, state health commissioner. "Every effort is being made to educate the public. The mortality from this disease is unneccessarily high, and there is often a train of accompanying evils, which leave the little sufferers with a disposition to various ills, among others, consumption.

"Two factors are responsible for epidemics of measles—the laxity of boards of health in the smaller communities in enforcing the law requiring quarantining and exclusion from school when cases of measles occur and the failure of parents to realize that this is a dangerous disease which demands the care of a physician."

Georges Valley.

E. L. Lingle made a business trip to Lock Haven last week.

There are quite a number of sick people in this valley.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Ripka spent Monday in Decker Valley at the home of John Ripka.

Mrs. Mary Ernest, of Yeagertown, is spending a week with her sister, Mrs James Foust.

Rev. J. W. Price will begin a protracted meeting at Locust Grove as soon as the meeting at the Swamp church is closed.

Those who Sundayed at the home of E. L. Lingle are Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Ripka, E. C. Confer and daughters, Misses Ella and Nora.

Among the afflicted in this vicinity are Mrs. Samuel Ertle and Mrs. Adam Heckman. The former is very critically ill, but the latter is improving.

Mrs. Lydia Immel, who stays at the home of J. P. Heckman, had the misfortune last Friday to fall and break her leg above the knee. She is in a critical condition.

Woodward.

Mrs. Harry Boob, of Loganton, was a visitor in town on Saturday.

Misses Lida Hosterman and Mabel Boob were to Millheim Saturday afternoon.

Messrs. Earl Motz, Roy and Charles Musser had business in Millheim Saturday afternoon.

Miss Bertha Hosterman left for Johnstown Saturday afternoon where she intends staying for sometime.

The Revival meeting held in the United Evangelical church for the past three weeks, closed Wednesday evening.

Charlie Wolfe, of Aaronsburg and sister, Mrs. Howard Miller, of Rebersburg, spent Thursday afternoon at the home of the latter's sister-in-law Mrs. R. M. Wolfe.

F. B. Ott, of Johnstown, was in Centre Hall last week with a view of interesting local people in the proposed glass factory in Bellefonte. He is a real estate dealer, and was formerly a member of the firm of Krise and Ott, who did a real estate business in the Flood City.

AUDITORS' STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Boro of Centre Hall, for the Year Ending January 6, 1913.

W. B. MINGLE, TREASURER

	DR.	
Balance Jan. 2, 1912	$ 1371 91	
Smith, collector	532 45	
Bartholomew, collector	1882 55	
License tax	114 00	
State Insurance tax	6 41	
Bell Telephone Co. tax	40 00	
Tobias sale receipts	46 90	$3994 20
	CR.	
State tax on bonds		$ 22 42

BORO ORDERS

Light Account

Clymer McClenahan, for supplies and attending lights	$ 162 25	
Gulf Refining Co., gasoline	92 81	
Bellefonte Fuel & Supply Co., supplies	19 05	
Lamp repairs, alcohol, freight and dray	78 04	$ 352 15

Street Account

Labor on street	$ 95 29	
S. W. Smith, 82 loads gravel	8 20	
Crushed stone and freight	52 92	
W. A. Henney, repair to scraper	3 00	
R. D. Foreman, coal	6 58	
S. H. Knepley, sharpening tools	1 75	
W. G. Mingle, concrete work	36 80	$ 204 54

Water Account

Repairs and labor on pipe line	$ 35 01	
B. H. Arney, rent and supervising reservoir	70 00	$ 105 01

Interest Account

Penns Valley Bank, bond and interest	$ 516 50	
G. M. Harter & Son, 2 years interest	21 60	
J. W. Bright, 2 years interest	36 00	
Mrs. Carrie Ruhl, interest	18 00	
D. A. Boozer, Trustee, interest	36 00	
D. L. Kerr, interest	36 00	
Mrs. Lucy Heuney, interest	61 80	$ 728 90

Miscellaneous Accounts

S. W. Smith, printing and notices	$ 13 58	
Fumigation labor and supplies	39 19	
Room rent, 2 years	30 00	
Treasurer's salary	25 00	
Secretary's salary	35 00	
Affidavits, W. B. Mingle	3 75	
Auto signs, C. F. Deininger	7 50	
Lumber, B. D. Brisbin & Co.	2 62	
Auditors' fees	6 00	$ 162 64

Overseer of Poor Accounts

Danville Asylum	$ 91 50	
Overseer services	6 00	
Labor, Tobias sale	4 50	
Rent Tobias goods	5 00	
Printing Tobias sale bills	1 90	
J. W. Runkle, keeping hoboes	2 80	$ 111 70
Total orders	$ 1687 36	
Balance on hand Jan. 6, 1913	2306 84	$3994 20

J. F. SMITH, COLLECTOR

	DR.	
Balance due Jan. 2, 1912		
Boro Funds	$ 279 72	
Interest Funds	175 70	
Poor Funds	34 27	
Special Water Funds	107 72	
P. R. R.	10 00	$ 607 41
	CR.	
Paid to treasurer	$ 532 45	
5 per cent. com. on $95.22, special water	4 76	
Exonerations—		
J. S. Boal	$ .14	
M. Dippery	.56	
E. L. Bartholomew	.56	
Samuel Snyder	1.06	
J. O. Deininger	.14	
Wm. Laird	.56	
J. A. Osman	1.06	
Brisbin & Co.	22.50	$ 26 58
Jan 6, 1913, balance due		43 62—$ 607 51

C. D. BARTHOLOMEW, COLLECTOR

	DR.	
Boro Funds		
Duplicate	$ 1210 82	$1210 82
	CR.	
5 per ct. abatement on $1075 92	$ 53 79	
2 per ct. com. on $1022.13	20 44	
Paid to treasurer	1001 69	
Balance due Jan 6, 1913	134 90	$1210 82
Interest Funds	DR.	
Duplicate	$ 757 09	$ 757 09
	CR.	
5 per ct. abatement on $672.67	$ 33 63	
2 per ct. com. on $639.04	12 78	
Paid to treasurer	626 26	
Balance due Jan 6, 1913	84 42	$ 757 09
Poor Funds	DR.	
Duplicate	$ 151 67	$ 151 67
	CR.	
5 per ct. abatement on $136.21	$ 6 81	
2 per ct. com on $129.40	2 59	
Paid to treasurer	126 81	
Balance due Jan 6, 1913	15 46	$ 151 67
Special Water	DR.	
Duplicate	$ 228 65	$ 228 65
	CR.	
5 per ct. abatement on $141.57	7 08	
5 per ct. com. on $134.49	6 72	
Paid to treasurer	127 77	
Balance due to Jan 6, 1913	87 08	$ 228 65

BORO INDEBTEDNESS: List of Bonds

Centre Hall School Board	$ 500 00	
D. A. Boozer, trustee	1000 00	
Mrs. Lucy Heuney	1800 00	
D. L. Kerr	1000 00	
Mrs. Carrie Ruhl	500 00	
Dr. J. W. Bright	500 00	
G. M. Harter & Son	300 00	$5600 00

RECAPITULATION

Cash in hands of treasurer	$ 2306 84
Balance due on Smith duplicate	43 62
1912 Boro duplicate	134 90
Interest duplicate	84 42
Poor duplicate	15 46
Special water	87 08
Total cash on hand and unpaid taxes	$ 2672 32

We have examined the above account and find it correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. MOORE,
S. S. KREAMER, Auditors

W. F. Bradford, Clerk
Jan. 6, 1913.

Do They Mean Business.

If the people of the United States mean business in the matter of the parcel post they can demonstrate the fact very easily.

They can order the repeal of the grotesque law which compels the use of a special stamp. Why add an absolutely unnecessary restriction to a service supposed to promote public convenience?

They can order the repeal of the absurd exception in the law governing the parcel post against books. Why exclude books from an enterprise that includes butter, eggs and apples?

If your children are subject to attacks of croup, watch for the first symptom, hoarseness. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse and the attack may be warded off. For sale by all dealers. adv.

About the Same Now.

The story is told in Joubert's "Popular Errors Concerning Medicine," published in Bordeaux, France, in 1579, that one Gonelle, a jester at the court of the Duke of Ferrara, insisted once upon a time that the trade which had the most followers was that of doctor. To prove his assertion he left his home one morning to go to the palace with his nightcap on and his jaws wrapped up. The first person he met stopped him with the question, "What is the matter with you, Gonelle?" "A terrible toothache." "Oh, is that all? I'll tell you what will cure it." And every person he met had some advice to give him. When the jester reached the duke's chamber the same question and answer were repeated. "Ah," said the prince, "I know of something that will take the pain right away." Gonelle instantly threw up his kerchief, saying: "And you, too, monseigneur, are a doctor? I have only passed through one street in coming from my house to you and have counted more than 200 of them. I believe I could find 10,000 in the city."

The Golden Yam.

The golden yam, that elaborates the sun and the soil into a sugar which makes saccharine seem sour, was set apart by our first parents as the overlord of all the tubers. The history of its Irish rival may be definitely traced to the foster care of Raleigh. It spread into Lancashire. Its path through the Low Countries may be followed as clearly as the march of the army worm. But the genealogy of the yam is lost in the morning mists of antiquity. It is supposed to be identical with the mandrake, for which the orient peoples dug as for hidden treasure. Beyond all peradventure it was the yam to which the Spanish gave what afterward became the generic name "batata," modified into our own collective "potato." Its purple flowers were hailed as the harbingers of nature's richest largesse, while Humboldt was still doubting whether nature originally had anything to do with the creation of the Irish potato.—Washington Post.

His Daily Square Meal.

The eccentric Dr. Fordyce, a well known professor of chemistry of the eighteenth century, believed that man required only one meal a day, and for twenty years he practiced what he preached. At four he would present himself at Dolly's chophouse, in Paternoster row, and immediately upon his arrival the cook would place a pound and a half of rump steak upon the gridiron. While it was cooking the doctor would amuse himself with some such trifle as half a broiled capon or a plate of fish, and a glass or two of brandy. Then came the steak, with a full accompaniment of bread and potatoes and a quart tankard of strong ale. This was followed by a bottle of old port, after which he would stroll to his rooms in Essex street, where he met his class and gave lectures on chemistry.—London Chronicle.

An Impressive Sight.

On his return from his first trip in the United States recently a German physician was asked which one of the sights had made the greatest impression on him. He said: "I saw Niagara falls and on my return to New York came through the picturesque Adirondack region. It was all majestically beautiful, but to a certain extent I was prepared for what I saw. But in a little mountain hamlet, where my friends took me to a Wild West show, I saw an Indian in feathers and war paint drinking beer out of a bottle and holding in his hand a piece of your American pie, which he devoured between gulps. It was a picture so unlike the one I had formed of the Indian that I think it made the greatest impression."—New York Tribune.

One Eyed Giants.

Sir John Mandeville saw all sorts of queer things and wrote about them in his celebrated books of travels. It was in 1536 that the veracious Sir John visited a certain group of isles (yles he called them) which was inhabited by a race of one eyed giants. Of them he says: "In one of these yles ben folk of grate stature, as giantes, and they ben hideous for to loke upon. And thei han but on eye, and that is in ye middyl of ye front." He also tells of another one of these "yles" inhabited by a race of one legged dwarfs, each having three eyes.

An Implosion.

An implosion, as the term indicates, a bursting outward, a sudden collapse, is the direct opposite of an explosion. The conditions most favorable for the production of an implosion exist at great depth in the sea. At 2,500 fathoms the pressure is, roughly speaking, about two and a half tons to the square inch, a pressure that is several times greater than that exerted by steam upon the piston of a powerful engine.

What Is the Use?

If a man succeeds by acting on your advice he feels that he would have acted as he did without being advised by you, and if he fails because he neglected to heed your advice he blames you for not making it stronger than you did. So what's the use?—Chicago Record-Herald.

Discount.

Angry Citizen—Say! The sleeves and pants legs of this suit are away too short. The Tailor—I told you you were getting 10 per cent off.—New York Globe.

So It Does.

She—A flirtation is always lots of fun. He—Yes, but sometimes it takes a long time to find out just who is having the fun.—Philadelphia Record.

Centre Reporter, $1 per year.

The Three Fates In Greece.

The peasantry of Greece firmly believe that the future of every child is determined by three fates, known as the Morai. The trio is supposed to be three old and wrinkled women who dwell in a mountain cave and who come simultaneously to the house in which a new baby has made its appearance. In order that their aged and uncertain feet may not be hindered, all furniture is carefully set aside, and honey, cakes, bread and wine are set out so that the important though invisible guests may refresh themselves. If the household is sufficiently wealthy to possess a little real money, this, too, is placed on the table with the food. All things, good and bad, are in the hands of the three fates. On no account must the child's beauty be alluded to at the time when the visitors might be present. To do so would cause its good looks to instantly disappear. Nothing must be said to annoy or displease the Moral, and this makes the situation a bit difficult, as no one is quite sure what might or might not displease them.

David Garrick's Realism.

In depicting moments of mental anguish, disorder and passion David Garrick was unequaled. "I liked him best in 'Lear,'" says a contemporary. "His saying in the bitterness of his anger, 'I will do such things—what they are I know not,' and his sudden recollection of his own want of power were so pitiable as to touch the heart of every spectator. The simplicity of his saying, 'Be these tears wet? Yes, faith!' putting his finger to the cheek of Cordelia and then looking at his finger, was exquisite." And in reference to the same character another tells us: "He rendered the curse so terribly affecting to the audience that during the utterance of it they seemed to shrink from it as from a blast of lightning. His preparation for it was extremely affecting; his throwing away his crutch, kneeling on one knee, clasping his hands together and lifting his eyes toward heaven presented a picture worthy of the pencil of a Raphael."—"David Garrick and His French Friends."

Strength of a Spider's Web.

When taking into consideration the materials employed, the size of the insect and the thickness of its thread the web of a spider is almost incomprehensibly strong. Late experiments have shown that a single thread of a web made by a spider, which weighed fifty-four milligrams, supported endwise a weight of four grams, or seventy-four times the weight of the spider itself. When a spider spins a web to let himself down from the ceiling or from the branch of a tree we may be certain that he is in no danger of falling, but that he could carry many more of his kind on the same thread. The threads of the web when interwoven and re-enforced one by another have a very considerable strength and are able to hold bees and wasps, themselves very powerful in proportion to their size, and to bend without breaking under a weight of dew and rain.

Under the Carriage Wheels.

Furious driving was one of the charges brought against the French aristocracy at the revolution. Said Mercer: "In Paris the people are weak, pallid, stunted—a class apart from other classes in the state. The rich and the great who possess equipages enjoy the privilege of crushing them or of mutilating them in the streets. Hundreds of victims die annually under the carriage wheels."

"I saw," wrote another observer, Arthur Young, "a poor child run over and probably killed and have myself many times been blackened with mud. If young noblemen in London were to drive their chaises in the streets as their brethren do at Paris they would speedily and justly get very well thrashed or rolled in the kennel."

Fish That Take Cold.

Fish are not equipped to combat rapid changes in temperature because the temperature of the water in the ocean, lakes and rivers beneath the surface remains virtually stable. Some fish, such as carp and trout, when taken from warm water and placed in water several degrees colder take cold. The cold attacks the skin and the fins, and various portions of the skin present a cracked, ridgelike appearance. If returned to warm water the fish usually recover, but sometimes the disease, which seems to be a sort of eczema, eats into the muscles of the fish and proves mortal.—New York Sun.

The Beard in Tunis.

In Tunis when a reigning prince finds it necessary to go outside his immediate family to choose his successor he follows an odd custom. There the wearing of hair on the face is the exclusive privilege of sovereignty. When the prince selects a successor he sends the court barber to the fortunate individual to notify him that he may wear a beard. This intimation is equivalent to a formal announcement that he has been selected as the heir presumptive.

Awful Fix.

"Peggy's in a terrible fix."

"What's the trouble?"

"She's just counted up and found she's refused a dozen offers of marriage, and now, though she's crazy to marry Dick, she's afraid to accept him because he's the thirteenth."—Boston Transcript.

Suitable Argument.

"How did you manage to meet that carpet man's argument?"

"In a business way. I just floored him."—Baltimore American.

The man who forgets to be thankful has fallen asleep in life.—Stevenson.

Centre Reporter, $1 a year, in advance.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.—

J. Irvin Lucas vs Clara Lucas. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. In Divorce A. V. M. No. 2, Sept. Term, 1912

To Clara Lucas, whereas your husband, J. Irvin Lucas has filed a liable in the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, No. 2, September Term, 1912, praying for a Divorce against you, now you are hereby notified and requested to appear on or before Monday, February 24th, 1913, to answer the complaint of your said husband, J. Irvin Lucas and to show cause, if any you have, why the said J. Irvin Lucas should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you and in default of such appearance you will be liable to have a divorce granted in your absence.

ARTHUR B. LEE,
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Penna. Sheriff.
December, 1912. (0,3)

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.—

Sarah Braucher vs. Grant W. Braucher. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. In Divorce A. V. M. No. 47, Sept. Term, 1912.

To Grant W. Braucher, whereas your wife, Sarah Braucher has filed a liable in the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, No. 47, September Term, 1912, praying for a Divorce against you, now you are hereby notified and requested to appear on or before Monday February 24th, 1913, to answer the complaint of your said wife, Sarah Braucher and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Sarah Braucher should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you and in default of such appearance you will be liable to have a divorce granted in your absence.

ARTHUR B. LEE.
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Penna. Sheriff.
December, 1912. (0,3)

Farm Machinery
Gasoline Engines
Fertilizers
Binder Twine
Repairs for Machinery

The undersigned is prepared to furnish anything in the above, lines at most reasonable rates.
Farm machinery includes a full line of hay tools, etc.

YOUR PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

H. C. SHIRK
Centre Hall, Pa.
15tf

Here is a remedy that will cure your cold. Why waste time and money experimenting when you can get a preparation that has won a world-wide reputation by its cures of this disease and can always be depended upon? It is known everywhere as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and is a medicine of real merit. For sale by all dealers. adv

Winter is here
and we have on hand
Good Heavy Underwear
Extra Heavy Hose
Rubbers
—Light Weight and Heavy
Also, a few more
Bed Blankets
in Cotton and All Wool, in Fancy Plaids
Robes and Horse Blankets
Dress Goods
in all the plain and fancy weaves for Coats, Suits; Serges for Coats.
All Overs and Laces
and wide insertion to match.
Call and see. We will save you money.
H. F. Rossman
SPRING MILLS, PA.

FIRE, LIFE and ACCIDENT
INSURANCE
Consult us before placing your risks.
W. H. Bartholomew & Son
Centre Hall, Pa.

When in need of good
MEN'S FOOTWEAR
We sell the Ball Band Heavy GUMS and ARCTICS at the lowest prices.
Hood Rubbers-first quality
Light weight rubbers, the best to be had. Also the best makes of Men's, Boy's and Children's
Shoes at lowest prices
Winter is here; you will need good footwear. Don't forget that the best is to be had at the store of
C. F. EMERY, Centre Hall

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